PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HEAT

No. 54,444.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-30 P.M.				
20th June.	OCEANA	6810		
27th „	ORIENTAL	8784	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th „	PENINSULAR	5994		
25th „	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7915
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9550
15th „	PERSIA	7951		
22nd „	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6994
29th „	MANMORA	10509		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
19th „	PENINSULAR	5994	MONGOLIA	9505
26th „	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Fort, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

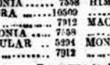
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. G. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about THURSDAY
COMBARIEU	6,148	Magnac	9th July. 1908
NERA	8,559	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
SEMAZIE	6,187	Allisod	3rd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,506	Boyer	1st Oct. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th „ „
COMBARIEN	6,148	Magnac	26th Nov. „
NERA	8,559	Schmitz	24th Dec. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

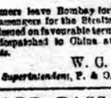
TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,506	Boyer	17th July 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August „

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD
Agent
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	Arrival	Departure. 1908
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	...	27th June,
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	27th June	9th July,
YEZORIHI MARU	...	R. Kon	11th July	23rd July,
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mooker	23rd July	4th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	5th Aug	18th Aug.
SHIKOKU MARU	...	K Sato	18 h Aug	29th Aug.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	31st Aug	13th Sept.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	14th Sept	26th Sept.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	26th Sept	8th Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO.
Manager.
Nawazi Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing shed

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Specials," Rs. 3-13 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 4-12 per thousand. "Gazette Commercial," Rs.2-8 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-8 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Reports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Shipping List and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, List Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Customs and Bye-laws, Announcements in full each Tuesday. Rs. 10, Stamps 12 Annas. Subscriptions to Railways Rs. 15. Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay Lithographic Press.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 25th June	9 a.m.
DWARKA	1,695	Fri. 26th June	6 a.m.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,035 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on working s to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MAZAGON", 4,207 tons, sailing on or about 27th June,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

19th June, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KORRBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908
F FERDINAND	6,046		1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,891	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,696	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
KORRBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	18th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095	S. Climmak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5159	B. Radonicich	24th June 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	25th June 08.
CASTALIA	Sinclo Abrey	6,388	15th July „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	31st „ „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	19th Aug „
OLYMPIA	C. F Osborne, R.N.R.	5,121	5th Sept „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th „ „
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct „
CASTALIA	Sinclo Abrey	6,388	24th „ „
ELYSIA	New Steamer	6,000	14th Nov „

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 286
Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 678
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea). . . . Rs. 606
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent . . . . Rs. 653
Bombay to New York. . . . . Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted by Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Kabool and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE IS LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION," appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

LUXURIANT HAIR.

RED ROSE OIL.

Saves ladies' immense bother of ridding their Hair of dandruff. Renders Hair soft, silky and strong. Cools strained nerves; Relieves Head-ache. Delightful Smell, Preserves natural hue.

☞ Please see the trade mark: 'SHAKE-HAND.'

Per Bottle, Annas 12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon St., BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and in stripe such as:—
Long Cloth, Domettes, Table Cloths, Chaddars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, akhi Bakhs, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Cheaks, Thana Cloth, Sail, Hunting Cloth, Shaker Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloth, Tapestry Cloth, Jhi ol Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Bombay Hose, Sock Sansers (Fancy & Merino Splshed, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed threads on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—Ganeshwadi.

BRANCHES:—Bitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samaeti Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay,)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of ½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 6 and higher.

FIRE PREVENTION FIRE CHECKING FIRE EXTINCTION

Do not fail to take advantage of an appliance that is quite convenient and entirely effective at a very small cost for the avoidance of damage by FIRE and the loss and inconvenience which FIRE entails to all. Do not continue in the old fashioned way, heedless of the loss you may incur. Do not be neglectful of the remedy within your reach.

THE
MINIMAX
HAND
FIRE EXTINGUISHER

will instantly extinguish!

BLAZING CELULOID, FLARING PETROL

or any kind of FIRE whatever the origin may be.

A CHILD CAN USE IT.

MINIMAX IS ALWAYS READY
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS HANDY
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS CERTAIN
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS EFFECTIVE

Actual FIRES Extinguished by the use of MINIMAX.

7951

MINIMAX IS INDISPENSABLE FOR

MOTOR CARS,
MOTOR CARRIAGES
FACTORIES,
WAREHOUSES,
SHOPS,
OFFICES and
BUILDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Write at once for our MINIMAX REPRESENTATIVE.

Sole Agents:

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY & POONA.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,

WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 2 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, collecting Interest and Dividends when due, etc.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

HARRY A. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital	$ 16,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 4 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. M. WILSON,
Agent,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS in ENGLAND. Established in 1864, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their commands to them. Machinery orders are executed by an expert.*

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER," LONDON.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,536,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
GATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bampong.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Borneo (Labuan).
Bombay	Singapore	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Straits Settlements	Tientsin.
Madras.	Penang.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Tanjong (Perak), Ipoh (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines). Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturday—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yn 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... „ 15,060,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Paris
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Marseilles	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tsushima
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

R.D.

"APENTA"

Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

DUNLOP TYRES

INDIAN MOTORISTS

when specifying Tyres will do well to remember

THE LONGEVITY OF BRITISH-MADE DUNLOPS.

"OVER 14,000 MILES."

"THE AUTOCAR" says:

"There is no doubt that in their studded tyre the Dunlop Company have a really good article. So far as our experience goes—and it has been very considerable—we have driven or had under our direct personal observation cars which have covered over 14,000 miles

ON STEEL-STUDDED DUNLOP TYRES.

14,800 MILES ON A HEAVY CAR.

MR. STANLEY NEAL, of Balham, S. W., who owns a 22 h.p. Minerva, writes on February 22nd, 1908:—

"To help others in their decision as to which is the best tyre, I should like to give my experience. I think that a cover that can run 14,800 miles fitted to a heavy car has every possible recommendation behind it."

He refers to an 875 × 105 tyres of the

DUNLOP GROOVED NON-SLIPPING PATTERN.

Send for List of Revised Prices.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

LIPTONS PICKLES.

PREPARED IN OUR OWN FACTORY.

ASSORTED CASES OF THREE DOZEN.

PINTS, PATENT STOPPERED GLASS BOTTLES.

Assortment.

12 MIXED PICKLES. 6 PICALILLI 6 CAULIFLOWER
3 FINE GHERKINS. 3 WALNUTS 6 ONIONS.

PRICE PER CASE OF 3 DOZEN.

28 Rupees 8 annas.

No Charge for Packing, Placed Free on Rails, or Free Wharf, Bombay.
Cash with Order or V. P.

WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.
14, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
NICOLL ROAD, KARACHI.

TWO FACTS AND THEIR RELATION

I

THE number of Remington Typewriters IN SERVICE throughout the world to-day is many times greater than that of any other Writing Machine.

II

The number of Remington Typewriters OUT OF SERVICE is proportionately many times smaller than that of any other writing Machine.

For example, in one district of New York City, 1,360 Remington Typewriters are kept in adjustment to the perfect satisfaction of their owners by a single repairman. Despite hard and continuous usage, not one in a hundred of these Remingtons requires any attention whatever. A similar average of Remington efficiency prevails everywhere.

Other machines crowd the hospitals, but Remingtons steadily keep their places on the firing line.

* * * * *

MINIMUM OF REPAIRS—
MAXIMUM OF SALES

They go together with the Remington

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.,
BOMBAY AND EVERYWHERE.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system, than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, scrofula, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required. Don't see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of married life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from Thos. Neville Johnson Vetarzo Remedies Co., 2, Bond Street, Charing Cross, London, W.C., or of Agents for above mentioned. Write to nearest Post Office.

INDIAN TRAV

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

	Rs. a
The Etiology and Epidemiology of Plague. A Summary of the Work of the Plague Commission. Issued under the authority of the Government of India, by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, Simla	0
The Puerperium: or, The Management of the Lying-in Woman and Newborn Infant. By C. Negean Longridge, M. D., Ch.B. (Vic), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), Pathologist and Registrar, late Resident Medical Officer at Queen Charlotte's lying-in Hospital ...	4 8
The Practical Study of Malaria and other Blood Parasites. 3rd Edition. By J. W. W. Stephens, M. D. and S. R. Christophers, M. B., I. M. S. (Containing many new blood parasites and the Chapters dealings with Ticks rewritten. Also new unclassified parasites, viz, Histoplasma capsulata)	10 15
Dyspepsia and Costiveness. By Richard J. Ebbard. Their Cause and Cure. Based on Modern Medical Reform Science and successful practical experience. Lucidly explained for the purpose of self-treatment without Medicine ...	2 3
Mental Depression. By Richard J. Ebbard. Its Cause and Treatment. Based on Modern Medical Reform Science and successful practical experience. Lucidly explained for the purpose of self-treatment without Medicine ...	2 3
A Short Practice of Medicine. By R. A. Fleming, M.A., M.D. With 48 illustrations, 10 of which are coloured	9 8
Enteric Fever in India, and in other Tropical and Sub-tropical Regions. By Ernest Roberts, M. B. Major, Indian Medical Service. A Study in Epidemiology and Military Hygiene	12 0
Health's Manual of Minor Surgery and Bandaging. For the use of House Surgeons, Dressers and Junior Practitioners. Thirteenth Edition. Revised by Bilton Pollard	5 4
A Manual of Midwifery. By Alfred Lewis Galabin, M. A. Illustrated with 329 Engravings. Sixth Edition	12 4
Diseases of the Nervous System. A Text Book for Students and Practitioners of Medicine. By H. Oppenheim. Authorised Translation by Edward E. Mayer. With Two Hundred and Ninety-three Illustrations	18 6
The Household Physician: A Family Guide to the Preservation of Health. Pub. at Rs. 18, offered for	10 0

ABBOTT'S BEST
"WATER PROOFS"
FOR GENTS.
MARK OUR PRICES:

COATS, Size—	46	48	50	52	54	56
	Rs. 12-8	13-0	13-8	14-0	14-8	15-0
INVERNESSES.—	46	48	50	52	54	56
	Rs. 17-0	17-8	18-0	18-8	19-0	19-8

FOR CASH ONLY.
A. FREDOON & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
[ESTABLISHED 1886.]
HOUSE, LAND AND ESTATE AGENCY—A Register kept of houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the market which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.
ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title-deeds).
LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, STOCKS add SHARES bought and sold, and advice given as to investments
RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS: RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.
OFFICES:—18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOLF.
New Series of Eight Articles on Golf by
THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.C.
MISS MAY HEZLETT
(A frequent winner of the Open Ladies' Championship, Irish Ladies' Championship, &c.)
THE LATE TOM MORRIS
(The Nestor of Golf.)
ANDREW KIRKALDY
(A well-known figure at the Championships.)
DR. W. W. TULLOCH
(Author of "The Life of Tom Morris," &c.)
DR. J. C. McPHERSON
(of St. Andrews: Author of "Golf, the Best of Games," &c.)
W. AUCHTERLONIE
(Former Winner of the Open Golf Championship.)
GOLF, the best of all-the-year-round games, rains in popularity in surprising manner. Every year many new clubs are opened and links laid out.
Our articles are by well-known writers and players, and will greatly interest all readers, whether golfers or not.
PROGRAMME:
Golf, the Best of Games . . by Dr. W. W. Tulloch
How to Prepare for a Ladies' Golf Championship . . by May Hezlett
The Weapons of War . . by W. Auchterlonie
Hints to Young Golfers . . by Tom Morris
Honour in Golf . . . . . by Dr. J. G. McPherson
Match V. Medal Play . . by Andrew Kirkaldy
Eminent Men as Golfers . . by Dr. J. G. McPherson
A Story of the Links . . . . by the Duke of Argyll
COMMENCES TO-DAY IN
The Bombay Gazette.
EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, that day being Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 19TH JUNE, 1908.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 34th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, 29th June, 1908, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1907.

2nd To declare a Dividend.

3rd To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire from the Board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

5TH To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુલજી જેઠાની કુંપો,
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY, 19TH JUNE, 1908.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd to 29th June, 1908, both days inclusive.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY the 10th day of August 1908, for the SUPPLY of Cast Iron Pipes, Special Castings and Sluice Valves, required for replacing Mains in Mugdbat Cross Lane, etc.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 400 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
CHINCHPOKLI, 18TH JUNE, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administrations to the property and credits of KARMALI MEHERALLI PATEL, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Khuduck, without the Fort of Bombay, deceased.

SAKINABAI, widow of the said KARMALI MEHERALLI PATEL, deceased, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Khuduck, without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of GULAM HUSSEIN KARMALLI and HASANALI KARMALI, the minor sons of the deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letter of Administration.

Witness, BASIL SCOTT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Sixteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and Eight and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Acting Registrar.
P. B. MALBARI.
The 16th day of June, 1908.
Messrs. MATUBHAI, JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

CECIL ROOKE FORD, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of CECIL ROOKE FORD, Commander Royal Indian Marine, who died at Bombay, on the 17th day of April, 1907, have been granted to CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFTON as Attorney for the Reverened Alfred Henry Ford by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 60 of 1908. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the deceased or other persons having claims against his estate are required to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the Undersigned, on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1908, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable in respect of the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

CONNELL & LENTAIGNE,
RANGOON.
Advocates for the Administrator.

RANGOON, THE 20TH MAY, 1908.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),
IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own 'cure, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.
JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to
MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

DR. BISWAS'S
MAGIC PILLS.
An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.
EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.
ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.
DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Bazar, P. O Amrita (Jessore.)

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.
THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.
☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GOLF.
BY JAMES BRAID.
ADVANCED GOLF.

	Rs. a.
Open Champion, 1901, 1905, and 1906. With over 90 Illustrations. Special Colonial Edition. Containing exhaustive chapters on every feature of Play, from "The Choice and Effect of Wooden and Iron Clubs" and "Long Driving," to "Variations in the Short Game," "Problems of Putting," and so forth, also valuable sections devoted to "Hints and Ideas," "Match and Medal Play," "The Principles of Course Construction," etc.	6 0

"To those men who are not content with a kind of humdrum golf, but who are burning for ascendency and eager for improvement, the book will come as a great boon."—"The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News."

BY C. W. BELDAM.
GREAT GOLFERS.
Their methods at a Glance.

Illustrated by 600 Action-photographs, medium, 8vo	9 3

BY MAY HEZLET.
LADIES' GOLF.

Open Ladies' Champion, 1899 and 1902. Irish Ladies' Champion, 1899. With 23 Illustrations	5 4

BY HENRY LEACH.
THE SPIRIT OF THE LINKS. 2 4
GREAT GOLFERS IN THE MAKING.
Being Autobiographical Accounts of the early progress of the most celebrated players, with reflections on the morals of their experience Edited, with an Introduction, by Henry Leach. With 24 Illustrations. Special Colonial Edition 5 0

BY HORACE HUTCHINSON,
THE RT. HON. A. J. BALFOUR
and others.
GOLF.
("Badminton Library.") With 89 Illustrations. 5 4

BY H. S. C. EVERARD.
GOLF.
("All England Series.")
With 22 Illustrations 1 8

BY GARDEN SMITH.
THE WORLD OF GOLF.
("Isthmian Library.") Illustrated 3 12

BY W. MEREDITH BUTLER.
THE GOLFERS' MANUAL.
Illustrated.... ... ... 2 3

BY J. BRAID, J. A. T. BRAMSTON AND H. G. HUTCHINSON.
A BOOK OF GOLF.
Illustrated 3 0

BY HARRY VARDON.
THE COMPLETE GOLFER.
With numerous Illustrations. Special Colonial Edition 5 0
Containing interesting accounts of the Author's own experiences at the game: how he learned to play; his progress to championship form, etc.—Detailed advice upon playing every different stroke in the game from the drive from the tee to the putt on the green, with chapters on the choice of clubs, on the qualities of different links, etc., etc.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomia." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST CRICKETERS
A NEW SERIES OF
ARTICLES,
BY
HOME GORDON
(author of "Cricket Form at a Glance," contributor of Cricket Articles to Badminton Library, &c.)
Now appearing in the *Bombay Gazette.*
The articles contain the best and most up-to-date information on the subject. They are the work, from personal knowledge, of a practical cricketer moving in the best sporting circles, and are written in interesting and entertaining fashion.

PROGRAMME.

Hon. F. S. Jackson,	W. G. Grace,
C. B. Fry,	Lord Hawke,
Prince Ranjitsinhji,	A. C. Maclaren,
G. L. Jessop,	G. Hirst,
B. J. T. Bosanquet,	A. A. Lilley,
J. T. Tyldesley,	A. O. Jones,
R. E. Foster,	T. Hayward,
John Gunn,	V. Trumper,
S. Haigh,	S. M. J. Woods,
W. W. Armstrong,	W. Rhodes,
O. Schwarz,	Lord Dalmeny,
J. Darling,	R. A. Duff.

Commenced in the *BOMBAY GAZETTE,* of May 8th.
LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. No 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT"
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servant &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., LD., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

AVAILABLE from 1st June,—A comfortable FURNISHED ROOM, with Bathroom, in a Cool place near the Taj Mahal, suitable for one or two Bachelors, with Board. None but Europeans need apply—Box. No. 1105, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BUILT TO GO. Our high grade English manufactured cycles: Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BEST EVAPORATED APPLE RINGS, PEARS, at 10 as. per lb. in 2 lb. tins. Apple Tea or Eden Cider at Rs. 1-8 per lb. V. P. P. Postage extra.—Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, the Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kangra District.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having two gates, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 353, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

COMFORTABLE BEDROOM SLIPPERS—Satin quilted string soles, in various colors. June Price, Rs. 2-15-0.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Women's Proper Place in Society." In pamphlet form, Rs. 2 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

DO YOU DANCE?—We have a smart satin shoe in Pink cream, &c., at Rs. 5-8 per pair.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respect fully invited

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special." Rs. 2-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 1017, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

FOR THE VOYAGE HOME.—Ladies' White Canvas shoes with rubber sole, Rs. 2-6-0 per pair.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.

FASHIONABLE LADIES WEAR THESE. Tan lace and one bar shoes in all sizes, at Rs. 3-15 pair.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

FOR BABY.—Plain Tan Leather shoe with ankle strap for rough wear. Rs. 1-4 per pair.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GET READY FOR THE RAINS.—Get a Rex Paramatta made to measure overcoat for Rs. 33-8.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2. Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee,' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOLLAND SUITS ARE ALWAYS USEFUL.—We make a splendid suit at Rs. 16-8 WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inscribed. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LADIES, SEE THESE.—Reliable Black glace walking shoes for every day wear. Rs. 2-15 per pair.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.

LADIES' COATS AND SKIRTS.—Cut by Competent cutters in modern materials. From Rs. 45.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.

MAKES OLD BOOTS NEW.—Caswell's Renovator for Brown Boots. Rs. 1-15 per bottle. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 402, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 80. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

RESIDENCE—WITH BOARD—(For Europeans only) comfortable, furnished Room, with Bathroom, Good Table: Home comforts—in the vicinity of the Apollo Bunder, Cool Flat. Apply *early*. Box No. 1104, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 3. Apply Box No. 408. c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special," Rs. 2-12 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 4-12 per thousand. "Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-8 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-8 per thousand. Samples on application at "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO LET—For four months from 15th July, FURNISHED FLAT, at Middle Colaba, facing West and South. Rent Rs. 125. Apply Box No. 1753, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay)

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

"SPECIAL SHORT."—CONTD.

A young French Officer wishes EXCHANGE POSTCARDS with distinct land India's inhabitants. Address: LIEUTENANT GAUDINEAU, 13, Rue Michel Ghasles, Paris, (France).

CLUB WHISKY.—The King of Scotch BLENDS has no equal. Extensively used by all the leading Clubs throughout India. Rs. 2-8 per bot. Rs. 28 per doz. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

REAL CHEFOO SILK SUITS.—Made up in the latest style, at Rs. 37-8 a suit.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SEMI MILITARY SADDLE.—Hogskin seats, rolls and flaps, in perfect condition. June Price, Rs. 39-8-0.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

SAVES YOUR MOOCHI'S BILLS.—Turnstyle Rubber Heels will out-wear all others. As. 14. —WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes. Vegetable and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to PALSKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

TAPESTRIES.—Beautiful Silk Tapestries, 23 designs, reduced from Rs. 10-8-0 to Rs. 7-12-0 per yard.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

YOU CAN WALK IN COMFORT if you only wear our Karlton Boot Rs. 13-8-0 per pair. —WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

YOU WANT A SEFUL WASHING SUIT.—If so, our plain tussarette, at Rs. 12-8, will just suit you.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S
WHISKY.
Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.
SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.
SOLE IMPORTERS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

JOHN JAMESON'S
THREE STAR
PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS. WHISKEY
JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

BEWARE of
AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.
Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."
GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS, PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.
Also Makers of No 12 Brd. Butts.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ILFORD COLLEGE
FOR BOYS.
SEVEN KINGS, ESSEX.
Senior Form:—THE PINES, 40, ALDBOROUGH ROAD
Junior Form:—THE ROOKERY.
UNDER
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
Large Houses and Grounds,
Spacious, Airy, and Lofty Class-rooms.
LARGE SPORTS FIELD.
Separate Playground for Little Boys.
Thorough Education in all its Branches.
Preparation for Public Schools,
Commercial Life, and all Examinations.
A Competent Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.
Parents wishing to send their Boys to England to be educated will find this an unusual opportunity, as the Boys will not only have a thorough Education, but also the advantages of a happy and refined home. Entire charge taken. Special care and attention given to young, backward, and delicate Boys.
Testimonials and References from Parents and Guardians extending over a period of many years.
Special Form for Little Boys under a Lady.
TERMS:—From 50 to 100 Gs. per annum (inclusive).
For Prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE PRINCIPAL.

INSURANCES.
THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by
NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
NEW POLICIES IN 1907
ISSUED FOR.....£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£29,493,800
ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	45 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E.
"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."
Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.
COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.
COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.
COMPANY'S BUSINESS.
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.
FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.
Further particulars can be had from
JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY
WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.
Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line for One week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

FOR SALE.
THE 26 foot yacht ERIN with dinghey, price Rs. 1,000.
For particulars apply to the Hon. SECRETARY of the Sailing Committee, Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

WANTED.
A CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, European or Native, with experience of Blow Room, Card-Room, Ring and Mull. One with good knowledge of engineering and holding a first class certificate will be preferred. Apply personally or communicate to the following address:—
MANOREDAS HARAKHCHAND,
Chippi Chawli, Bombay.

WANTED in the C. M. S. Girls' School a RESIDENT MISTRESS (Indian Christian). None without certificates and good knowledge of Marathi need apply.
Apply,
MISS GIFFARD,
C. M. S. Girls' School,
Girgaum, Bombay.

TO BE LET.
EXCELLENT OFFICE PREMISES facing front Hornby Row. Rent Rs. 120. Also TWO GODOWNS in same house. Rent Rs. 75 and 100. Standard Building, with immediate possession. Electric Lights and Lift. Apply WITHIN.

TO BE LET.
ONE of the best GROUND FLOORS on Hornby Row, Siddick Building, next to John Roberts & Co., most suitable for Bank, Office or Show-room. Rent Rs. 450. Apply WITHIN.

TO BE LET.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
COOL and AIRY FLAT on Apollo Bunder. Large Drawing Room, 25 ft. by 20 ft.; Dining Room, 20 ft. by 17 ft.; three Bed Rooms, each 20 ft. by 18ft. with Bath Rooms attached; Kitchen, with English Stove. Facing South and West. Rent very Moderate. Apply Box No. 1175, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WATERPROOF PAULINS
FOR THE
MONSOON.
Obtainable from
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.
THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.
FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00 000
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to announce
THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
which may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.
For full particulars apply to—
AGENTS WANTED.
ADDRESS: GRAHAMS' BUILDINGS, *Parsi Bazaar Street.*
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *General Agents.*
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Lhasa, 947 tons Captain H McDiarmed sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Singu 1,912 tons Captain C Pritchett, sailed yesterday for Rangoon &c with a general cargo.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser 1,713 tons Captain F Pohlenz sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c with a general cargo and 8 cabin and 85 deck-passengers.

THE steamer Wellington 3,626 tons Captain T S Hosking will sail to-day for Hamburg with a general cargo.

THE Japan Line steamer Kagoshima Maru 3,372 tons Captain T Arakawa arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Kobe &c. with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, 3,951 tons Captain J C Tice arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from London via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE steamer Fairport, 2,433 tons Captain G. Greig will said to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 18th June should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr.....Farewell ...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr F Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Mayo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 19

Auchendale ..2568 McClure .....W & A G & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Budree .....1489 London .....Shah S N Co of India
Braunfels ...3588 Schmake.....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Chanda .....3951 Tice .....M M & Co
Egypt.....4178 Summers.....P & O Co
Fairport .....2433 Greig .....W & A G & Co
Gerasuba.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Garryvall.....2455 McClure Stream 13-6 W & A G & Co
Kagoshima Maru3372 Arakawa .....N Y Kaisha
Labuan .....2293 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Mohammadi...1252 Primrose .....Bo & P S N Co
Nowrel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Norfolk .....2506 Borey .....G Cotton & Co
Nowshera.....1961 Maude .....M M & Co
Oriental .....3685 Palmer .....P & O Co
Oceana .....3507 Hayward ...London 20-6 P & O Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tins Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Strathfillan ...2810 Hilton .....W & A Graham & Co
Senatoria .....2379 Ward .....The Bombay Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shirala.....3400 Scott.....M M & Co
Thornbeck ...2348 Shotton.....Show Wallace & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Wearmouth...2339 Catlo .....Bombay Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Urquhart	3757	M'pherson,	A'werp.	25-6	F M & Co
B Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer Dunkirk		30-6	F M & Co
C & E Delta ...4780	Show.....	Shanghai...		8-7	P & O Co
D & E Nerbudda..	1960	Sewell...	P Gulf...	22-6	M & Co
K Castello ...3309	Runion...	Hull ...		24-6	F Muir & Co
L Ivydene ...2277	Yule	London		6-7	Bombay Co
M Ras Bera	2497	Morris ...	Repairing ...		S Wallace & Co
N Shandon ...2466	Stibe Port Said			21-6	W & A G & Co
P Marienfels	3560	Sandstedt	H'burg	27-6	W & A G & Co

Offside N

Kola..... 510 Cole... Busrah .....25-6 M M & Co

Offside M

Bydal Hall...2139 Jones..... N F 20-6 K Nixon & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Scindia...3233 Kelso... L'pool...25-6 W & A G & Co
3 Managon .....3279 Lowe Calcutta...24-6 M M & Co
4 Gordon Hall-3293 Main...L'pool 27-6 K Nixon & Co
5 Nurani ...2370 Clingan...Colombo...20-6 T M & Co
6 Salsale ...2068 Ailland...Australia 20 6 M M & Co
7 Silesia...3040 Radonicich...Kobe...24-6 A L B N Co
9 Rajah...2636 Meegan...Java...21-6 T Morrison & Co
10 & 11 City of Cal'ta 4736 Rue L'pool 25-6 K N & Co
12 Marmora...5239 Weston Shanghai...24-6 P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Chanda s.....	Tice	London May 16
	Kagoshima Maru s.	Arakawa,.....	Kobe, May 13
19	Egypt s	Summers	London, May 29

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Lhasa s	McDiarmed....	Karachi
	Kaiser s	Pohlens	Zanzibar &c
	Orissa s	Kadalie	Calcutta &c
	Singu s	Pritchett	Rangoon &c

The following vessels obtained their particlesrances yesterday :—
Steamer Wellington Hosking for Hamburg.
" Fairport Grey for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Chanda for Antwerp &c.
" Kagoshima Maru for China and Japan.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE B. I. S. N.Co's. s.s Mombasa left London on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

THE Clan Line s.s. Clan Macfarlane, arrived London on the morning of the 18th instant.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. Canara, arrived Antwerp on the morning of the 18th instant.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Peninsular with the homeward Mails of the 13th instant arrived at Aden at 1-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 18th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
7	Nairn	Calcutta
8	Florican	Calcutta
11	Aparima	London
15	Lindale	Negapatam
16	Longton Hall	Coast
16	Palamcotta	Rangoon
17	Matiana	London
17	Thongwa	Straits

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Names.	From
16	Bharata	C J Swanton	Rangoon
	Adato	R Stewart	Pulo Lenang
	Duplcix	G Melber	Pondicherry
	Hendoonhall	F N Tyson	Rangoon
	Hyndford	J Horne	Karachi
	Indus	W Kydd	Arran Island
	Syriam	J Younger	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

17	Lama	E B Hirst	Rangoon
	Gregory Apcar	S H Belson	Hongkong
	Nadea	E M Austin	Bombay

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—64 bales wool, T. Chimandas; 24 bales wool, G. Gungadas; 33 bales wool, A. Goculdas; 55 bales wool, M. Ramjidas; 51 bales wool, M. Ramgopal; 101 cwts gum, J. Nurbheram; 1,100 cwts myrabollams, G. Madhowji and Co; 21 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 27 bales wool, J. Sumir-Mal; 35 bales wool, J. Karra; 41 bales cotton, R. Rampratap; 93 bales wool, M. Rangildas; 26,601 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Ivydene s—105 bales skins. A. Peerbhoy and Sons; 300 cwts dillseed, A. Blacheck and Co.

FOR HULL.

Castello s—3 bales woolen carpets, Holland Bombay Trading Co.
City of Calcutta s—2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—60 bales twist, Bradbury Brady and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Colquhoun s—101 cwts gum, J. Nurbheram.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wellington s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 39 cwts gingellyseed, Jehangir Cama and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—4 cases twist, K Nixon and Co: 3,000 cwts rapeseed, Show Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—100 cwts turmeric, Nusserwanjee Bros and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—75 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Scindia s—75 cases skins, H M Halim.

FOR HONGKONG.

Marmora s—15 cases condiments, M Poonjiaji and sons; 20 cases condiments, M M Poonjianji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Marmora s—15 cases condiments, M Punjiaji and Sons.
Kagoshima Maru s—1,000 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Silesia s—400 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.
Kagoshima Maru s—3,600 bales, cotton Tata Sons and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 1,300 bales cotton, D D Currance and Co.
Marmora s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Marmora s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Kagoshima Moru s—400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.
Silesia s—500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kagoshima Maru s—100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.
Silesia s—200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.
Bombay, 20th June.

213—Detail for week ending 27th June 1908 :—
Monday 22nd Instant—"K" Company (Scottish High School) Parade at 3-30 p m on Company Parade ground.
Tuesday 23rd Instant—"M" Company Parade on Company Parade ground at 3-15 p m.
"I" Company on Company Parade ground at 4-15p.m.
"L" Company on Company Parade ground at 4-45p.m.
Practice for Buglers near Skating Rink at 8-30 p. m.
Wednesday 24th Instant—"H" Company Parade on Company Parade ground at 5 p m.
Thursday 25th Instant—"L" Company at 7-45 a.m.on Company Parade ground.
"I" Company at 4-15 p.m.on Company Parade ground.
"M" Company at 3-15p m on Company Parade ground.
Friday 26th Instant—"K" Company (John Common School) Parade on Company Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.
Subject for the week—Physical Training without Arms.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt;
Adjt. B. V. R.

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

Our citizens may dispute facts, but they cannot disprove them. To add anything by way of an introduction to the opinion given below might detract from its value or lessen its weight. Bombay citizens can safely be left to draw their own conclusions based upon such convincing proofs. It means that it is just as it is represented to be.

Read the statement made by Dr. S. Goolamhusein, L.M. & S., Dispensary, 240 Muajid Bunder Road:—

I am convinced from practical experience that Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are reliable for the cure of diseases of the Kidneys, and may be taken by the most delicate person without causing bad after-effects.

They should be taken at the first indication of kidney or urinary trouble as they are dangerous if neglected. They tone up and strengthen the kidneys, helping them in filtering poisonous waste from the blood, which cause backache, rheumatism, dropsy, urinary trouble and such other ailment that are due to weak or affected kidneys.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Re. 1 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 1 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BLUNT—May 28, at 23 Oxford Square, Hyde Park, the wife of Capt. Y. H. Blunt, of a son.

RATHBONE—May 26, at 9 Christchurch Gardens, Reading, the wife of Capt. H. R thbone, R. E., of a son.

WEMYSS—May 25, at Rostie, Collessie, Fife, the wife of Capt. B. E. Fitzmayor Wemyss, of a son.

FRANCE-HAYHURST—May 28, at 3 St. Michael's Terrase, Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Commander C. H. France-Hayhurst, R. N., of a daughter.

LOGAN—May 30, at Glencairn, Camberley, the wife of Capt. F. D. Logan, Royal Field Art., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

JEFFREYS—VERNER—June 1, at St. Mary's Church, Bryanston Square, W., Robert Jeffreys, lieutenant, Royal Navy, son of John Jeffreys, Esq., of Canterton Manor, Lyndhurst, to Dorothy May, daughter of Col. Willoughby Verner, late Rifle Brigade, and the Hon. Mrs. Verner,

NEWSON—FRANKLIN—June 1, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, London, Percy Wilson, son of the late Henry Newson, of Framlingham, Suffolk, to Phœbe Helena, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Denham Franklin, F. R. C. S., Edin., Royal Army Medical Corps (retired).

ROCHFORT-BOYD—NICHOLSON—June 1, at St. Augustine's, Queen's Gate, S. W., Capt. H. Rochfort-Boyd, Royal Horse Art., son of Col. Rochfort-Boyd, C.M.G., late Royal Eng., to Dorothy, daughter of Mr. A. Nicholson.

WALKER—HOLLAND CORBETT—June 1, at St. Mary's, Bletchley, Harry Walker, son of the late Capt Walker, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, to Frances Edith, widow of the late Mr. Corbett Holland Corbett, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

YOUNG—DOWN—May 25, at Clyne Chapel, Blackpyl, Glamorgan, Allan Stow, son of the late John Stow Young, formerly of Penang, to Hilda Annie, daughter of John R. Down.

DEATHS.

BADDELEY—May 29, at Cathedral House, Gloucester, Charlotte M. Baddeley, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Clinton Baddeley, (49th) Berkshire Regt., aged 87.

EVANS—May 31, at Britwell, Berkhamstead, Sir John Evans, K. C. B., D. C. L., F.R.S., aged 85.

IRWIN—June 1, at 29 Palteney Street, Bath, Caroline Burke Irwin, widow of Thomas Somerville Irwin, H.E.I.C., Bengal Engineers, aged 84.

JOHNSTONE—May 27, at Alva House, Alva, Sarah Mary, widow of the late James Johnstone, Esq., of Alva, and daughter of the late Lieut. Col. H. P. L'Estrange, aged 74.

ROSTRON-YOUNG—May 29, at Ashby Grange, Annan, N. B., Lieut.-Col. Richard Rostron-Young (Retired List), late the Black Watch.

PALANPUR.

MARRIAGE.

HEARN—CATES—June 17, at the Church of St. Saviour, Mount Abu, by the Rev. P. S. Grove, Captain Gordon Risley Hearn, Royal Engineers, to Olive, youngest daughter of Lieut-Colonel G.H. Hyde Cates, I. A., Political Agent, Palanpur.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

PENNELL—WHITE—June 10, at Maymyo, Burma, by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Rangoon, assisted by the Rev. W. G. White, cousin of the bride, Charles Stuart Pennell, of the Indian Civil Service, to Dorothy, elder daughter of the Hon'ble Sir Herbert White, K.C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

DEATHS.

BARWELL—June 13, at Murree, the wife of Captain E. E. Barwell, 57th Wilde's Rifles, F. F., of a son.

CARSON—June 10, at Srinagar, the wife of Mr C.W.G. Carson, of a son (still-born).

MOORE—June 12, at her residence, 168, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta, Raobel Victoria, wife of D. O'B. Moore.

H. T. BINKS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 3-29m., 4-15a. Low water, 9-14m., 10-55a.
Bombay Legislative Council at Poona, 12 noon.
Football, The Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p. m.
The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m; High water, 4-37m., 5-11a.; Low water, 10-25m., 11-57a.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—June 21st, Last Quarter, 10h. 56·1m. a. m.; June 28th, New Moon, 10h. 1·15m. p.m.; June 17th, in Perigee, 3h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, June 22.—Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m; High water, 5-56m., 6-10a.; Low water, 11-48m.

Tuesday, June 23.—Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 7-19m., 7-13a.; Low water, 0-54m., 1-12a.

Wednesday, June 24.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. H. E. the Governor's Levee at Poona. Berar Manufacturing Company, 2 Dalal Street, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 8-32m., 8-12a. Low water, 1-46m., 2-20a.

Thursday, June 25.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 9-29m., 9-4a. Low water, 2-33m., 3-16a.

Friday, June 26.—Cricket matches, Bombay Gymkhana A. Team vs. Hindu Gymkhana; B. Team vs. Government Telegraph. Public Holiday: Celebration of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Sun rises, 6h. 3m; Sun sets, 7h. 19m; High water, 10-18m., 9-52a. Low water, 3-16m., 4-9a.

THE GAS COMPANY'S SOCIAL CLUB.—There will be a Social gathering of the members of the Bombay Gas Co.'s Social Club this evening at 9-30 p m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. "Marmora," will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-45 a.m., on Wednesday the 24th current.

SUICIDE.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, J. P., Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquiry on Friday relative to the death of Chandrabhaga (25), who had had a quarrel with a neighbour over the breaking of a sky-light glass and who, having been considerably put out by the incident, purchased a quantity of opium and swallowed it. Despite remedies applied for the purpose of counteracting the effect of the drug she died in the night. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March.....Under the Double Eagle...Wagner
Overture...Maritana ... .W. V. Wallace
Valse .....Carissante .....F. Lambert
Selection ...The Geisha.....S. Jones
Serenade ...Italienne .....Calbulka
Nautical
Selection.A Life on the Ocean.....C Binding
Galop .....Musician's Glub .....H. Hull

VAGRANTS.—Drake Porter (43), and Elizabeth Porter (42), were on Friday declared by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, vagrants, who had no means of employment; they were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse. Inspector Hamsworth placed them before the Magistrate, and produced papers, which were in charge of a Sub-Inspector from Satara, showing that the Porters were originally charged before Mr. R. S. Broomfield, First Class Magistrate at Satara, on Wednesday, who found that they were drunk in the Satara Bazar, who had no means of subsistence, and whose two children were starving. The Porters were sent down to Bombay under these circumstances.

A BRAHMIN THIEF.—In the Mazagon Police Court on Friday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Parshotam Manilal, a Brahmin, with stealing cash, clothes and ornaments, valued at Rs. 492, the property of Rambarosi Ramdulari, a rent-collector of the Bombay-properties of the Maharaja of Gwalior, in Tardeo. Accused and his accomplice (who is not yet arrested) broke into the complainant's room and stole the property, which was in a box and a bundle. The box being too heavy, accused left it in a field and was going away with the bundle when he was stopped by a policeman on suspicion and questioned, and the whole thing then came out. Accused had a previous conviction; he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the Senate of the Bombay University was held last evening in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, the Hon. Mr. F. G. Selby, the Vice-Chancellor presiding.

The Vice-Chancellor said since their last meeting they had lost by death a distinguished member of their body, namely Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, who frequently was present at their meetings. Though he did not take an active part in their debates, he, as a member of the Board of Accounts, rendered valuable service, which did not come to public notice, but which cost him much labour. With the wish of the members, Mr. Selby moved that they should record the services rendered to the University by the late Sir Jamsetjee, and pass a vote of condolence to his family.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

At Mr. D. G. Vadhye's request, he was allowed to withdraw certain amendments to the proposal for the assignment of new Fellows to Faculties. On the motion of Dr. N. F. Surveyor, seconded by the Rev. Father Dreckmann, the assignment to Faculties was made as follows:—The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Mr. Abdeali M. Kajiji, and Mr. N. N. Saher to the Faculty of Law; Dr. B. E. Ghaswalla and Mr. Choonilal D. Saraiya, to the Faculty of Medicine; and Mr. Jamshedjee A. Dalal to the Faculty of Arts and Law.

The Senate then adjourned.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Arts held last evening in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanjir Hall, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan was unanimously elected a Syndic.

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers propose to award annually a prize to be called the Indian Premium to the Author, being a corporate member of the Institution in practice in India, of the best paper received during the year on a subject connected with Indian engineering. This special award, which when made will be irrespective of any other recognition of the merits of such paper which the Council may accord to it in the ordinary course, is derived from the proceeds of certain trust funds conveyed to the Institution on the closing of the Royal Indian Engineering College, and will be of the value of about £33 annually.

The Council further propose that the income of a legacy of £1,000 bequeathed by the late Mr. L. F. Vernon-Harcourt to the Institution be applied, in general accordance with the testator's wishes, to provide for a biennial Lecture on some subject relating to rivers, canals, or maritime engineering to be delivered before meetings of students of the Institution in London, and before such of the provincial Associations of students as the Council may determine from time to time.

The Council recently have accepted, on behalf of the Institution, a Legacy of £1,000, bequeathed by the last Nr. F. W. Webb, to be applied to establish a "Webb Prize", to be awarded by the Council once in every three years, or oftener, as the Council may think fit, for the best paper submitted to the Institution on "Railway Machinery", or upon some branch of Railway Machinery which may be prescribed by the Council.

MEMORY MEANS MONEY
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THERE BY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundation of success. A man with a defective memory can not succeed; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 3 per box of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155G Market Bombay, No. 2.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE partial collapse of the Premises at Esplanade Road, has necessitated, having regard to the comfort of visitors, the

MARVELLOUS SHOWROOMS
with its
MATCHLESS
LATEST NOVELTIES,
to be temporarily REMOVED (by the courtesy of Mr. G. P. Stavrides) to the Oriental Carpet Depot,
AT
36, MEADOW STREET.

1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.,
BOMBAY
AND
POONA,
11, East Street.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

Owing to yesterday's heavy rain, which flooded their office and interfered with the electric installation, there is no issue of the "Amrita Bazaar Patrica" to-day. It is still heavily cloudy and raining.

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

Rain is falling at Simla, where the weather yesterday become monsoonish.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

The depression in the neighbourhood of Jessore, yesterday, moved with undiminished intensity in the North, north-westerly direction, to the neighbourhood of Berhampore, and has given heavy rain in Deltaic Bengal, and general, light to moderate rain in the rest of Eastern Bengal, Assam and Orissa. The depression will, probably, move in a northerly direction.

The Bay Monsoon continues to give general rain in Lower Burma, with a few falls in Upper Burma.

The Arabian Sea Monsoon has penetrated into Rajputana, where nearly general rain has fallen; it has also given local rain on the West Coast of the Peninsular and a few falls in the Central Provinces, West Central India, and Gujarat.

The heat depression in Upper India has occasioned thunder-storms in the Western Himalayas and at a few stations in East Punjab and North-West United Provinces.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Mergui and Rangoon, one and half inches; Tavoy, Diamond Island and Myitkyina, one inch; Akyab, Mymensingh, Narayanganj and Barisal, three inches; Chittagong, four inches; Cherrapoonjee and Calcutta, six inches; Burdwan, seven inches; Jessore, Dinajpur and Darjeeling, two inches; Balasore, one and a half inches; Dhubri, Berhampore, one inch; Penara, two inches; Dehra Dun and Mount Abu, three inches; Ahmedabad, two inches; Kotah, one inch; Calicut, one and half inches; Cochin and Cuddalore, one inch.

The South-West Punjab is the only area where there is no cloud. The air is much damper than usual in Rajputana and the South Punjab, and drier in the East United Provinces and parts of the Central Provinces; temperature is in defect in Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, West Central India and parts of Rajputana and Gujarat.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and North-East India and local rain in Upper Burma and along the West Himalayas, Rajputana and the West Coast of the Peninsula; also a few falls in the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.

The Mail Steamer reports a fresh Monsoon from 56deg. East to arrival.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co.'s ail steamer "Egypt," Captain F. R. Summers, which arrived in harbour yesterday from London, via Aden, reports having experienced from the latter port moderate monsoon, fine weather, and no rain. The Japan Line steamer "Kagoshima Maru," which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Kobe, etc., encountered strong moonson.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Chanda," which arrived in harbour on Thursday from London via Karachi, met with moderate monsoon and fine weather.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 19th June 1908 was 29·668 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 19TH JUNE,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on FRIDAY, 19th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Very light rain has been reported from the south-east Punjab, the largest amount being 0·15 inch at Delhi and 0·13 inch at Sirsa. Skies are clear at Ambala, but moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Delhi, but is drier than usual over the rest of the division. Temperature has fallen and is during the day low at Lahore and still high at Rawalpindi; at night it is generally normal. Winds are southerly or south-easterly except in the north where calms or light south-westerly winds prevail.

The United Provinces.—Cloud has increased in the western districts and is now moderate to heavy there, but skies are lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity has increased in the area of greater cloud where it is now normal, but continues in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature is equal to the average except for an excess in the maximum at some stations. Winds are south-westerly or westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—General rain has fallen in Rajputana; Kotah has had 1·09 inches, Ajmer 0·20 inch and Jaipur 0·47 inch. Skies are heavily overcast in this area and moderately clouded at Karachi. The moisture in the air has increased and is now in excess in Rajputana. Temperature has fallen and, owing to the rainfall, is low at Kotah, the minimum being 13° in defect. Winds are northerly at Ajmer and Jaipur and westerly or south-westerly elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad has had 1·97 inches of rain and Neemuch 0·23 inch. Skies continue moderately to heavily overcast. Humidity is normal. Day temperature has fallen and is generally low, but night temperature is equal to the average. Winds are south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Light rain is reported from Raipur (0·17 inch) and Jubbulpore (0·10 inch) due to dust-storms. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is below the average except in the east where it is equal to it. Temperature has fallen and during the day is either normal or in excess, while at night it is generally normal. Winds are south-westerly or westerly.

The Konkan.—General but very light rain is reported, the largest amount being 0·25 inch at Ratnagiri. Cloud has decreased except at Bombay and skies are only moderately clouded. Humidity is normal and temperature is equal to the average. Winds are south-westerly.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0·50 inch of rain and Hyderabad 0·08 inch. Cloud has decreased generally and is only light in the north, while in the south skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased in the Konkan and North Malabar Coasts, but has increased at Cochin and Calicut and another advance of the monsoon current is probably taking place. Rain has extended as far as Delhi. An area of relatively low pressure has also advanced along with the rainfall and is now shown over Rajputana and the adjacent districts of the United Provinces. Local rain is probable on the West Coast and in Rajputana. A few falls are likely in West Central India and Gujarat.

P. O. Mail Steamer report.—S. S. "Egypt," which left Aden on the 14th June, experienced from Longitude 52° E. to Longitude 56° E. moderate to fresh southerly or south-westerly wind, fine weather and moderate southerly swell; thence to Longitude 64° E. fresh monsoon winds, fine weather and moderate to considerable south-westerly sea and swell; from there to her arrival at Bombay this morning, fresh to strong and towards the end, moderate monsoon winds, occasionally cloudy weather, and heavy south-west or west-south-west sea and swell. There was no rain throughout.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Byculla	Santa Cruz	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	8 54	7 79	7 41	...	
Wednesday, 17th June 1908	0 20	0 09	0 16	...	
Total	8·74	7 88	7·57	...	
Up to same date last year...	14·33	14·07	13·95	...	

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
June 19.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg. Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0 0	7 3	6 26	18 40

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June, to date.
Bushire 18th	94·1	85·6	...	0·00
Jask	100·3	85·3	...	0·00
Muskat	107·3	92·1	...	0·00
Multan	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	103·9	79·1	...	0·00
Lahore	101·4	81·2	...	0·50
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	99·0	85·0	0·02	0·28
Delhi	105·2	81·2	0·15	0·15
Agra	106·0	84·0	...	0·14
Mainpuri	106·3	83·3	...	0·00
Jhansi	106·8	80·6	0·03	0·03
Cawnpore	100·9	85·5	...	0.00
Allahabad	...	...	...	...
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	96·4	85·2	...	0·00
Ajmer	98·9	78·2	0·20	0·30
Jaipur	102·2	77·1	0·47	0·53
Kotah	99·5	73·1	1·09	2·05
Bhuj	93·6	82·0	...	0·19
Dwarka	88·8	83·7	...	0·23
Veraval	85·7	83·3	...	1·54
Rajkot	92·9	79·2	...	2·63
Bhavnagar Para	97·6	82·0	...	0·23
Surat	88·1	81·6	...	1·66
Ahmedabad	84·6	75·7	1·97	3·09
Deesa	92·3	70·4	0·06	0·06
Neemuch	90

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

MILITIA OFFICERS AND GENTLEMEN RANKERS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, June 1. Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Indian military authorities have considered the effect upon the position of gentlemen rankers in the Indian Army who received their commissions during the South African war of an army order recently issued at Home which provides that all Militia service in South Africa during the late war is to count not only for pension but also for promotion; whether a result of this order will be that a number of officers in the Indian Army commissioned from the Militia will shortly be promoted to captaincies over the heads of gentlemen rankers who are their seniors by date of commission and who were in many cases specially promoted for distinguished services; and whether any steps are contemplated for remedying the incidental effect of this order.

Mr. Buchanan: The pomotion of officers of the Indian Army is not regulated by Army Orders issued at home, but by rules and orders issued by the Secretary of State for India in Council. Their service for promotion is ordinarily counted from the date of first permanent commission in the Regular Army, but officers who served in the South African war have been specially allowed to count also their active service with a Militia, Yeomanry, or Volunteer commission. Service in the ranks cannot be counted for this purpose though it counts, under certain conditions, for Indian pension. The question of the grading of officers whose promotion to captain and higher ranks will be accelerated by the counting of service previous to the attainment of a regular commission has been referred to the Government of India.

IMPORT DUTIES IN INDIA.

Mr. Bowles asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state the total number of articles subject to import duty in India; the total revenue raised in India from import duties during the last financial year; and the proportion of that total revenue yielded by the duties on the six articles of greatest yield.

Mr. Buchanan: As I stated in reply to a similar question on May 21, the Indian tariff deals with groups of articles, and I am unable to give the total number of articles liable to duty. In 1907-1908 the gross customs revenue from import duties was £4,020,500. Of this 73 per cent, was raised from six articles.

Mr. Bowles further asked: Whether he can state the number of articles subject to import duty in India on which no duty was received during the last financial year.

Mr. Buchanan: I regret that I am unable to give the information asked for. The Indian customs returns of import duties collected give groups of articles only, and do not show whether there are any individual articles which do not yield duty.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

In reply to Mr. Rees, Mr. McKenna stated that the dhow which was recently captured by H. M. S. "Proserpine" was Persian manned, and had two Afghans on board. The dhow was on her way from Muscat, where presumably the arms were shipped. There was no information as to the source whence the rifles and ammunition were obtained.

SINO-BURMESE FRONTIER.

Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Chinese Government had yet accepted the demarcation of that part of the Sino-Burmese frontier known as Scott's line; and, if not, whether negotiations were still in progress with a view to a settlement acceptable to both parties being arrived at, and how long such negotiations had already been in progress.

Mr. J. A. Pease, who replied, said: The Chinese Government have not yet accepted the line which his Majesty's Government notified to them in 1906 as, in their opinion, constituting the boundary. Since then negotiations have taken place at intervals, but no settlement has been arrived at yet.

THE INDIAN NATIVE CAVALRY AND THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

Sir H. Craik asked the Secretary of State for War whether his attention had been called to an item in the Military Tournament, which consisted of a burlesque of the Indian native cavalry, in which the performers were got up to represent sowars; whether the authorities responsible had considered whether such an item was one which was worthy of the British Army; and whether he would take steps to prevent the appearance in the Royal Military Tournament of a caricature of the most loyal troops in India, whose skill in these exercises was unrivalled.

Mr. Haldane: I am informed by the tournament authorities that this item in the tournament is in no way a burlesque on Indian native cavalry. The best riders and tent peggers available have been picked out for this performance, which is intended to be a reproduction of the very excellent display given by the native Indian cavalry at the tournament a few years ago. I may add that similar displays have been given for several years past.

Sir H. Craik: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that it was so commented on in the London Press and so accepted by the representatives of the native Indian cavalry?

Mr. Haldane: If I attended to everything in the London Press I should have a great deal to do.

Sir H. Craik: Was it so accepted by the representatives of the native Indian cavalry?

Mr. Haldane: I do not know.

Sir H. Craik: Does the right hon. gentleman think it is likely that such a performance—

The Speaker: That is a matter of opinion.

THE "KNIGHT COMMANDER."

On Tuesday, June 2, Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any further progress had been made in the settlement with the Russian Government in the case of the "Knight Commander."

Sir E. Grey: The Russian Government have declined the proposal of his Majesty's Government that this case should be submitted to arbitration. I am now considering what further steps should be taken.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Government had information to the effect that the Porte had pledged, as security for the Government bonds with which payment was to be made for four additional sections of the Baghdad Railway, the ceded revenues administered by the Public Debt Commission, which would again come under the control of the Sultan's Government in 1913.

Sir E. Grey: The answer is in the affirmative.

NATIVES AT THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he would cause inquiry to be made in regard to the treatment of the 135 British subjects, natives of Ceylon and India, in the compound at the Franco-British Exhibition; would care be taken that they were furnished with a sufficient supply of suitable food and clothing; and would arrangements be made for them to obtain exercise outside the compound.

Mr. Gladstone: I have communicated with the authorities at the Exhibition, and I am informed by them that all these natives are brought over under a contract whereby they receive a free journey from India or Ceylon to London, and back, at the close of the Exhibition. I have ascertained, further, that they receive good salaries, and are properly housed, clothed and fed. They can move freely about the Ceylon village and in the Indian arena, and get more exercise than they actually care for. (Laughter.) They have, besides, on Sundays the run of the whole exhibition.

Mr. Weir said that up to Sunday not one single person had been let out of the compound.

Mr. Gladstone said he had every reason to believe in the accuracy of his information.

Mr. Weir asked the right hon. gentleman whether the contractor who brought these natives over was a German, and to accept his statement that they were not properly clothed or fed. (Laughter.)

No reply was given.

THE MOHMAND OUTBREAK.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the effort on the part of the Government of India to extend the railroad into the territory of the Mohmands was an important factor in bringing about hostilities on the North-West Frontier.

Sir H. Cotton also asked a question on the same subject.

Mr. Buchanan, replying to both questions, said: I stated last Tuesday the main causes which, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, led to the recent Mohmand rising, and no direct evidence has been brought before us to show that the construction of the Loi Shilman Railway was one of these causes. On the contrary, the Mohmand tribes whose territory is nearest to the railway have been friendly throughout the recent operations. As regards the future of the railway, I have nothing to add to the answer which I gave last Tuesday to the hon. member for the forest of Dean.

Mr. Smeaton asked the hon. gentleman whether it would not be better to be perfectly candid and admit at once that the railway was the sole cause of the rising. (Cries of "Order.")

No reply was given.

Sir H. Cotton asked whether all further operations on this railway had been abandoned.

Mr. Buchanan: I stated last Tuesday that the railway had been sanctioned up to milestone 300 from Lahore, and no proposal for extending it beyond that point is at present before the Secretary of State.

Sir H. Cotton asked the hon. gentleman whether he could explain the exact need for the construction of the railway.

Mr. Buchanan: All that has been before the House on previous occasions.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state approximately the number of killed, wounded and prisoners on the British and Mohmand sides, respectfvely in the recent fighting at Kharga.

Mr. Buchanan: In the recent fighting near Kharga the enemy were reported to have lost 140 killed. The numbers of wounded are not known. The losses among the British troops engaged were two Indian soldiers killed and nine wounded.

Mr. Mackarness: Were no prisoners taken?

Mr. Buchanan: We have no information on that subject.

Mr. Mackarness: I beg to give notice that I will repeat the question on June 11.

THE CLOSING OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the Indian Excise Committee, 1905-1906, recommended that liquer shops should be closed at 9 p.m. or earlier; whether the Government of India adopted this recommendation and issued orders accordingly; whether the Excise Commissioner in Bombay has fixed half-past nine as the hour of closing, and that in certain cases shops will remain open until midnight; and whether he can state what are the special reasons for this departure from the general policy approved by the Government of India.

Mr. Buchanan: The recommendation of the Committee was that as a general rule the closing hour should be fixed at 9 p.m., but that this limit might be relaxed in special cases, when a special fee should be levied. The Government of India accepted this recommendation, and issued orders accordingly. As to the action taken in Bombay, the Secretary of State has no information, but he will inquire.

RAILWAYS IN BURMA.

Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What is the estimated cost of construction of a metre-gauge steam-traction line of railway from Bhamo, in Burma, to Teng Yueh, in Yunnan, and from Teng Yueh to Tali Fu; what are the estimated length, ruling gradient, degree of sharpest curve, amount of rise and fall, and number and length of tunnels in each case; and what is the estimated return that might be looked for on the capital invested on the completion of the two lines, and the time necessary for construction in each case.

Mr. Buchanan: It would not be in the public interest to give the detailed facts and figures asked for by the noble lord.

FORCIBLE VACCINATION.

Mr. Lupton asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies: If there is any law under which men can be forcibly vaccinated in Ceylon; and if he has any official information to the effect that at Jaffna a vaccinator, assisted by a police constable, forcibly vaccinated passers-by, subjecting one man to such violence that he swooned.

Col. Seely said the answer to both questions would appear to be in the negative, but inquiries would be made.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Sir Charles Schwann asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the recent developments of the Indian situation in the Transvaal, and especially to the British-Indian contention that the Transvaal Government now propose to act contrary to the agreement of January last by enforcing the Registration Law against some 5,000 British Indians entitled to return to the colony, as a condition of their re-entry: and whether, in view of the dissatisfaction aroused in India by this legislation at the beginning of the year, his Majesty's Government will make friendly representations in the matter to the Government of the Transvaal.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has no information regarding the alleged proposal of the Transvaal Government, but, as was stated by the Under Secretary for the Colonies yesterday, inquiry is being made of the Governor, and I am not in a position to add anything pending his reply.

INDIAN TRADERS IN NATAL.

On Wednesday, June 3, Sir H. Cotton asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies whether his attention had been drawn to the introduction of three Bills into the Natal Legislature, the first of which prohibited indentured Indian labour from June 30, 1911, the second forbade any license to trade being given to an Indian after Dec. 31, 1908, and the third provided for the total extinction of all Indian licenses to trade after ten years; and whether, looking to the racial character of the second and third of these Bills, they would be reserved for the consideration of his Majesty's Government.

Colonel Seely: Copies of the Bills have been received by the Secretary of State. They are to be brought before the Natal Parliament in its approaching session. The second and third, if passed in the form in which they have been gazetted, would not come into operation pending the signification of his Majesty's pleasure with respect to them.

Sir H. Cotton asked whether the Colonial Office would bear in mind that the provisions of these two Bills, absolutely prohibiting the right of British Indians to carry on their trade in Natal, were of a character unparalleled and unprecedented in the annals of colonial or British legislation.

The Speaker: That is a matter of opinion.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked whether the prohibition was applied to existing licenses or to new licenses only.

Col. Seely: I am not sure. If the hon. member will put down another question I will ascertain.

Mr. Rees asked whether the provisions of these measures were not almost similar to the provisions which it was proposed to apply to the extinction of liquor licenses in the United Kingdom.

Col. Seely said he did not think so.

Sir G. Parker asked whether, if the Bills had been received, by the Government they would be laid on the table of the House for the use of members.

Col. Seely replied that the Bills had been received but he thought it would be wiser not to lay them on the table until they had been introduced into the Natal Parliament and they saw what form they were likely to take.

Sir H. Cotton asked whether there was any precedent or parallel for similar legislation to this in the annuals of any Colonial Legislature.

No answer was given.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked whether the Colonial Office would advise the Governor to reserve these Bills until the House had had an opportunity of looking at them.

Colonel Seely said there was a clause in two of the Bills which made it necessary that they should not come into operation before the signifying of his Majesty's pleasure.

CIVIL SERVICE IN TROPICAL COUNTRIES.

Mr. Mitchell-Thomson asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies whether proposals had been formulated for the instruction of Civil servants proceeding to tropical countries; and, if so, whether he would furnish particulars of the scheme, and give the names of the lecturers who were giving the instruction and their emoluments.

Col. Seely: The scheme referred to is specially designed for the instruction of officers selected for appointment to posts in East and West Africa. The courses of instruction are held at the Imperial Institute, and each course extends over three months. Lectures are delivered on the following subjects:—Tropical hygiene and public health, by Dr. C. W. Daniels, director of the London School of Tropical Medicine; law, by Mr. L. W. Kershaw, barrister-at-law, assistant registrar to the Court of Criminal Appeal; accounts, by Mr. E. Harris, Indian Staff officer, of the Board of Education; and tropical economic products, vegetable and mineral, by members of the staff of the Imperial Institute. The total annual cost of the scheme, including the emoluments of the lecturers, is estimated at about £700, which will be defrayed from the funds of the colonies and protectorates concerned.

SIAMESE PROTECTED STATES.

Mr. Laidlaw asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was yet in a position to inform the House if the Siamese protected States of Kedah, Tringgann, and Kelantan were to be incorporated into the Federated Malay States; and if so, what terms and conditions had been arranged with the Siamese Government.

Mr. J. A. Pease: The answer to the first question is in the negative. As regards the second question, my right hon. friend is unable at present to give any indication beyond what was contained in his reply to the hon. member for North-East Lanark on the 18th ult.

THE RUSSIAN DUTY ON INDIAN TEAS.

Mr. A. H. Scott asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If the imposition by Russia on Indian teas of an increased duty in retaliation for our excluding Russian sugar has yet been removed; and whether he will consider the advisablity of England, and not India, bearing the financial responsibility brought about by this retaliation.

Mr. Buchanan: I understand that the Russian surtax on Indian and Ceylon teas imported into Russia by certain routes will be taken off from Sept. 1 next. With reference to the second question, it was stated by the Secretary of State, in answer to a question on July 25, 1907, that between 1902 and 1906, notwithstanding the surtax the import of Indian teas into Russia had increased threefold.

THE BOMB OUTRAGES IN INDIA.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State has any official information to the effect that the recent bomb outrages in India are the effect of the flogging of youths in Calcutta for political offences; whether such floggings have taken place; and, if so, what was the nature of the offences.

Mr. Buchanan: It is not the case that youths have been whipped in Calcutta for political offences. During the last twelve months nine youths have been sentenced to whipping for assaults on the police and for throwing stones and breaking street lamps. One of these assaults took place during a disturbance outside the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Courthouse in August last after the conviction of certain persons for assaulting the police while engaged in searching, under warrant, the offices of the "Yugantar." The other eight assaults occurred during the Beadon Square riots in October last, which followed a meeting held, not for any "bona fide" political purpose, but to celebrate the release from prison of certain persons convicted for rioting on another occasion.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

On Thursday, June 4. Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he had now received any infomation on the subject of the recent raid by Russian troops into Persian territory; whether three Persian villages—namely, Beliasuver, Zargar, and Jevad Kent—were burned by the Russian commander, entailing the destruction of a considerable number of houses and a great loss of life; and whether, in view of the fact that under the terms of the Anglo-Russian Convention Great Britain and Russia mutually engaged to respect the integrity of Persia, his Majesty's Government were consulted by the Russian Government prior to the violation of the Persian frontier by Russian troops.

Sir E. Grey: I have received no further official information on the subject of the Russian military operations on the Persian frontier since answering the question which the hon. member asked on May 25. His Majesty's Government received no communication from the Russian Government regarding their intentions or proceedings in connection with these incidents, and do not consider that any such communication was necessary since the despatch of a temporary punitive expedition after violation of Russian territory cannot be said to constitute a violation of the integrity of Persia, or to be a matter in which British interests are at all concerned.

Mr. Lynch asked: Whether the Anglo-Russian Agreement was not in the nature of a contract between two States respecting our relations with a third State and was not the right hon. gentleman consulted by Russia.

Sir E. Grey said that a matter of this kind would not come under the convention at all unless it affected the integrity of Persia.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

In reply to Capt. Faber, Sir E. Grey said: The Imperial Ottoman Baghdad Railway Company have a concession, granted in 1903 for constructing a railway with braches, from Konia to Bussorah, and recently and Irade has been issued sanctioning the allocation of certain revenues as kilometric guarantees of the extension in question A majority of shares in the Smyrna-Cassaba line is, it is believed, held in Germany. But this does not imply any damage to the Smyrna-Aidin Railway, of which an extension has been sanctioned lately.

THE REPORT ON INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCE.

Sir Henry Kimber asked the Under Secretary of State for India: When will the India Office report on Indian railway finance, which was laid upon the table on May 11, and ordered to be printed, be circulated to members.

Mr. Buchanan: The report has been issued to-day.

INDIA AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

THE following correspondence has appeared in the "Times":—

Sir,—Press of other work has prevented me from taking earlier notice of a letter by Mr. W. Tattersall, which appeared in the "Times" of May 26, in reference to some remarks made by myself in the recent debate on tariff reform in the House of Lords At the same time I do not think that statements so extraordinary and so little founded should pass altogether without demur.

In the debate I had explained the chief anxiety of India in relation to a policy of preferential trade within the Empire as arising from the manner in which her fiscal policy in respect of the cotton duties in particular had during the past 30 or 40 years been shaped in Manchester rather than in Calcutta. This statement Mr. Tattersall describes in your columns as "not true."

Fortunately or unfortunately, this is a question that cannot be decided by the "ipse dixit" of any one, however positive. It is a question of fact. Only the smallest acquaintance with political history is required to know that ever since India was ordered to abolish her Customs tariff in 1875 (to be reimposed in 1894) it has been in the main in response to Lancashire pressure that the successive readjustments of this policy have been introduced, and in the face of Indian public opinion and sometimes with the utmost reluctance on the part of the Indian Government that they have been passed. Writing in the country, I have not access to every reference; but the following will be sufficient for my purpose:—

(1) The abolition of the Indian cotton duties, as ordered by Lord Salisbury in 1875, was accepted with delight by the Viceroy, Lord Lytton, and by his Finance Minister, Sir J. Strachey, who were both ardent free-traders. But not even the fiscal enthusiasm of the latter could blind him to the origin of the new policy; and in his well-known work on India (p. 175) he wrote:

The application to the Indian Customs tariff of the principles of greater freedom of trade might have been long delayed but for the accident that the interests of a great British industry were affected. Cotton goods were among the articles on which import duties were imposed. The English manufacturers complained loudly that the practical result was to levy a protective duty to their detriment in favour of cotton manufactures rapidly growing up in India.

(2) During the ensuing years successive reductions were made in the Indian cotton duties in pursuance of the above policy and the House of Commons, in which Lancashire interests were very strong, kept careful watch over the progress of the struggle. The resolution of July 10, 1877, and April 4, 1879, are well-known landmarks; and the character both of the discussion and the vote on both those occasions cannot be better deduced than by a reference to your own leading articles of the following days. On July 12, 1877, you wrote:—

In support of this demand all the members from Lancashire assembled together and vied with one another in their attempts to catch the Speaker's eye. Their eagerness was not edifying. . . . The interests of Lancashire, not the interests of India, brought so many to the House of Commons. . . . It may be well suspected that their scientific zeal was animated by regard for themselves, when the single item against which they directed their attack was that affecting the trade in the characteristic production of their own county.

And on April 5, 1879, you wrote:—

If England is, as she professes to be, the guardian of Indian interests, the impropriety—we had almost said the outrage—is not lessened, because arguments which Indians would have refused to entertain for a moment were proposed only before Englishmen.

(3) Finally the cotton duties were entirely abolished by Lord Ripon and Major E. Baring (now Lord Cromer) in 1882.

(4) In 1894 the financial embarrassments of India compelled a reversal of this policy; and a 5 per cent. tariff upon all imports into India was once again introduced. But when the Indian Government, not unnaturally, proposed to include cotton goods in this tariff, they were sharply pulled up by the Secretary of State, Lord Kimberley, who thus explained his action in the House of Lords on July 20, 1894:—

They (i.e., a deputation from Lancashire) told me that without distinction of party there was not a man among them who was interested in these manufactures who would not use every possible means at his disposal to agitate against and destroy any such measure (i. e., of inclusion) on the part of the Government. It was not merely the effect that might have on the Government of the day; but we had to consider the effect it might have on the relations between this country and India.

Again, on the following day your comment was both candid and caustic:—

The threat had the effect it was intended to have; the deputation were assured there would not be a reimposition of the obnoxious duties. . . . India believes, rightly or wrongly, that it has been sacrificed to the interests of Lancashire.

(5) On this occasion a widespread agitation arose in India against the manner in which Indian interests had once again been subordinated to English claims; and it was to meet this agitation that Sir H. Fowler proposed the compromise of import and Excise duties on cotton, both fixed at 5 per cent., with a limit of exemption for Indian yarns fixed at 20s., vice 24s. Well do I remember the Lancashire agitation that was started against this undue concession (as it was regarded) to Indian interests; for I was at the time a Lancashire member myself. Nevertheless, I absolutely declined to vote in favour of Sir Henry James's famous motion in the House of Commons in February, 1895, pairing in favour of the Liberal Government, and being prepared to speak on the same side, had I been able to attend the debate. Upon this almost solitary occasion India enjoyed a fleeting triumph in the House of Commons. There is an interesting passage in Sir W. Hunter's Life, under the date March 9, 1895, in which he wrote with reference to the above controversy:—

Finished my weekly article for the "Times," mainly on the budget and cotton duties. The struggle is between India and Manchester; and I have had anxious work in steering clear of our millowners and yet securing justice for India.

(6) Lancashire, however, declined to acquiesce in the reverse, and continued to protest vigorously against the alleged protective character of the Indian duties, which were modified by the new Secretary of State, Lord George Hamilton, who reduced both the import and the Excise duties to 3 1-2 per cent. (at which figure they have since stood) and exempted all yarns. This decision was not carried through without violent protests in the Indian Legislative Council at Calcutta.

The above narrative, though far from complete, is sufficient to establish that the history of the Indian cotton duties is a very different thing from the picture of it now drawn by Mr. W. Tattersall, and that there was, alas! only too ample justification for the remarks made by me in the House of Lords. These remarks were not made with a view to revive old controversies, or even to blame Lancashire for the defence of what she regarded as paramount interests of her own; though I may remark in passing that it was a protective policy pure and simple that she was enforcing in her own interests. I recognize with gratification that a higher standard of political morality now prevails in our relations with India, and that the wanton or unashamed subordination of Indian to English interests is now much less likely to recur. I referred to these bygone incidents only to point my argument that in any future modifications of her fiscal policy India is inspired by a not unnatural alarm at her own dependence; and that those who have any right to speak for her must see to it that she receives—as England will, I believe, be prepared to give to her—fair play.

Mr. W. Tattersall proceeds to an even more astonishing assertion, viz.—that the 3 1/2 per cent. Excise was fixed upon British cottons "to the general satisfaction of the Bombay Millowners' Association and ourselves" (i. e., Lancashire). The latter proposition is doubtless as true as it is explicable. But when I recollect the earnest protests against the Excise that used to reach me from the Bombay Millowners' Association during my Viceroyalty I must own that they chose a very peculiar way to express their satisfaction.

Finally, Mr. Tattersall states that Lancashire "is now ready to join hands with Bombay in urging upon the Government the abolition of both duties and Excise"—a quite intelligible attitude on the part of Lancashire, whose cotton manufactures would then enter India duty free; but one upon which I think that he would act most unwisely if he were to count upon the co-operation of Bombay. The reason for which both Excise and duties are accepted without further protest by the Government of India is because the revenue, amounting from both sources to 1¼ million sterling per annum, is indispensable to India. The reason for which they do not press for the abolition of the Excise alone is because, as practical men, they know that, if the Excise were removed, Lancashire would demand the abolition of the duties also.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

Hackwood, Basingstoke, May 29.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—Mr. William Tattersall, who was the respected secretary of the Lancashire Manufacturers' Association in the agitation of 1895, writes to "The Times" of to-day to say that:—

"Lancashire feels to-day that, if our traditional policy of free trade . . . be tampered with in the direction of tariff reform, then a policy of protection cannot be denied to India."

Is this the lesson Mr. Tattersall draws from Mr. Churchill's defeat in North-West Lancashire? Shortly before that election, Mr. Tattersall wrote to the "Spectator" on January 4 to claim the credit of having assisted Mr. Churchill's former election by the same absurd statement addressed to the Manchester electors. So, apparently, the claims to speak for Lancashire which ever way the elections go.

Under the system which Mr. Tattersall fondly calls "free trade"—which Lord Salisbury at Manchester in 1879 called "this fetish worship of a set of doctrines that are called free trade, but which are not free trade"—we force India to accept the foreign dumping of protected and subsidized goods on the same terms as British and Indian unprotected manufactures. India has protested as vehemently as she can it is one of the causes of the existing unrest and now retaliates in the only way possible to her, by a great social and religious boycott, not merely of the foreign dumped goods, but also of the unprotected manufactures of Lancashire. Tariff-reformers propose to remit all or most of the taxation on the unprotected British and Indian manufactures equally, whilst retaining moderate duties on the protected goods of the foreigner. Can Mr. Tattersall really affect to believe that this would be a grievance either to India or to Lancashire? That it would greatly stimulate the industries of both countries is obvious on the face of it, and so I dare say Mr. Tattersall, as a good Cobdenite, thinks himself entitled to call it "protection." But to pretend that it would be a grievance to India is quite ridiculous.

Yours obediently,

ROPER LETHBRIDGE.

Carlton Club, May 26.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES".

Sir,—Your tariff reformers, great and small, have a wonderful way of forgetting India when India does not help them in their controversy, and of remembering its existence when it is of use. But what is more wonderful is their dragging in the people of India as supporters of a case which they do not uphold, and exponents of views and opinions which they do not profess. I do not wish to take a part in the domestic controversy of this country between tariff reformers and free-traders; but when Indians are cited as witnesses their evidence should be correctly laid before the public.

Sir Roper Lethbridge writes in your issue of this morning that India is forced "to accept the foreign dumping of protected and subsidized goods on the same terms as British and Indian unprotected manufactures," and that this is "one of the causes of the existing unrest." This statement is wholly incorrect. The existing unrest, originating largely in the exclusion of the people from the control and direction of their own affairs, and greatly aggravated by the partition of Bengal, has nothing to do with the dumping of foreign goods on the same terms as British manufactures.

In so far as there is any strong feeling among the people of India on the fiscal question, it is against the imposition of an Excise duty on the mill-made cotton goods of India to conciliate the British manufacturer. If the people had their own way, they would retain a substantial duty on all imported goods, British and foreign—for revenue purposes—and would abolish the Excise duty on Indian cotton goods—a duty unheard of in any other civilized country.

Sir Roper Lethbridge further tells us that "tariff reformers propose to remit all or most of the taxation on the unprotected British and Indian manufactures." The import duty on British manufactures brings in a considerable revenue to India; and its remission would be strongly opposed by the people of India, and would probably shift the burden of taxation, sooner or later, on the poor cultivators of India. The tax on land, except where it is permanently settled, is officially admitted to rise up to 50 per cent, of the profits of agriculture, and is actually a great deal more in some places, including various cesses. The tax on imports is generally 3½ per cent. or 5 per cent. "ad valorem." Remit this moderate import duty, and you relieve British merchants, ultimately to recoup the loss from the Indian cultivator, who is already overtaxed. This may be "patriotic" policy from the tariff reformer's point of view, but do not say that we Indians support or like it.

Yours truly,

ROMESH DUTT.

May 30.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasent rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardenshese gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilina" being composed in parts of honey and sweet harbat a delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Dept, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be 'depended upon' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be 'depended upon.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely 'depended upon,' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris knows how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.
Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY ARABIC, URDU AND PERSIAN TYPEWRITER.

AGENTS WANTED FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE PUNJAB.

Call or write to the Sole Agents,

Empire Trading Co.,

35, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the student and sedentary; the aged and infirm as the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Diseases and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 9s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed therein in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DISHEARTENED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the [illegible] of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from the Author, Medical Publisher, 19 Head Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by STRAUSS & Co. (Ltd.), Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

THE RAILWAY BOARDI.

Tour of Chairman and Member.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 19.

The monsoon tour of the Chairman and Member of the Railway Board will be as follows:—

Mr. Wynne, Chairman, proceeds direct to Bombay to discuss with the G. I. P. Railway and the Port Trust, the present position of the harbour branch line and its developments. Leaving Bombay, he will stop at Poona on his way to Madras to see the Local Government there. At Madras, he will meet the Agents of the Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways. The removal of the headquarters of the former line from Dharwar to Madras takes place on the 1st July, the arrangement under which the Madras Railway has been worked under a separate agency then ceasing to exist. From Madras, Mr. Wynne will then go on to Ootacamund to discuss railway matters with the Local Government. On his way back to Simla he will stop at Nagpur to meet the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Mr. Wood will inspect, on behalf of the Railway Board, the newly opened Nagda-Kotah Section of the Nagda-Muttra Railway. From there he proceeds to Wadhwan, where certain questions regarding the improvement of that station have arisen. He will then visit Lucknow to discuss certain matters with the Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, proceeding afterwards to Lahore in connection with the question of the separation of the working of the Carriage and Wagon Department from that of the Locomotive Department.

Mr. Wynne will be leaving Simla on the 4th July. His dates of arrival being—Bombay, 6th; Madras, 11th; Ootacamund, 13th.

Mr. Wood will be leaving at the end of July and his dates are now being fixed.

ARTICLED CLERK'S CASE.

Decision of Special Bench.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 19.

A Special Bench, consisting of the acting Chief Justice and Justices Brett and Woodroffe, delivered judgment in the matter of Purno Chunder Dutt, an articled clerk.

It was a rule on the examiners appointed to conduct the examination for admission of attorneys, to show cause why petitioner, a candidate at the last examination, should not be granted a certificate that he duly passed the final examination. The Bench, constituted under Rule 133 of the Rules for the Original Side, ruled, unanimously, that the Rule be discharged, the Chief Justice observing as follows:—

"I am convinced that, on its merits, the petitioner's case is not one of hardship; that the examiners have not treated him unfairly; and that as a fact he has not come up to the standard required by the examiners, or to that attained by the other candidates for examination, to whom the examiners have granted certificates of passing."

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 19.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. J. Curgenven, officiates as Commissioner of Coorg, Mr. Doig officiating for him as Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate, Coorg.

Lieutenant-Colonel Green is confirmed as Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician, Eden Hospital, Calcutta.

Reverend R. S. Bennertz is appointed Junior Chaplain, Lahore Establishment.

Major Diplan, I. M. S., is appointed to the Jail Department, Central Provinces.

The Reverend B. A. Duke, Chaplain on probation, Lucknow, resigns his appointment, and the Reverend B. C. B. Irwin has been appointed on probation.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Monsieur Grommers acts as Consul-General for the Netherlands, Calcutta.

Captain Shuttleworth, Supply Corps, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Resident, Kashmir.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Major Maxwell is granted leave for two years, Mr. C. W. Wilson, of the Hissar Cattle Farm, will officiate for him as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, United Provinces, and Mr. Burke as Superintendent, Cattle Farm, Hissar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Butterfield, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is granted six months' leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The closing balance on 31st March of the Gold Standard Reserve was 18,348,085 pounds sterling.

Major Ford, Military Accounts, is granted six months' leave.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Captain Hearn acts as Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 7, Dharwal.

Sanction has been given for surveys by the Agency of the Burma Railways Company for lines from Nyaunglebin to Madauk and to Waingyi

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following are permitted to retire from the service:—Colonel Lyons Montgomery, Supply and Transport Corps, and Colonel Wilkins, I. M. S.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Colonel Carruthers, I.M.S., Medical Store-keeper, Madras, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

A committee with the Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller as president, Mr. Lionel Jacob, Colonel Birdwood, J. B. Wood, and Colonel Victor Brooke as members and Mr. A. W. J. Talbot as Secretary is to prepare proposals for the revision of the Warrant of Precedence.

From the 6th to the 12th instant, 8 East Indians, 19 Native Christians, 261 Hindus, and 44 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 332. The death-rate was 33·8 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 36·0. The deaths are thus classified:—Fevers 87, bowel complaints 52 and other causes 193.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League

In clear weather and on a firm ground the Rovers met the Royal Scots "B" team in the ninth match of the League last evening. This is the third appearance of the former and their play cannot be said to have improved much. Again there was the old cry of unpunctuality on the part of some of their players and during the greater part of the opening half, the team was two men short. A broad allowance of twenty minutes was given them to turn up but there being no sign of the absentees, two sailors were taken up and right well did they acquit themselves. In fact, the credit of saving the side from a walk-over belongs to these two and one of them, Blake, who played inside left scored their only goal and the only one as yet notched against the Scots.

The soldiers played their usual game. They combined well, tackling and dodging the enemy skilfully. Parkes and Wright, the two outsides and Hill the right half, played with exceptional brilliance and their passing and centering was superior to any so far witnessed. During the opening half they scored four goals in quick succession and added one more during the second period. Their score would have perhaps been bigger had they their old centre-forward Ross playing. Lieutenant Farquharson who was playing in that position yesterday was perhaps a few inches too tall for that post, and want of practice in shooting lost his side a goal or two.

There was a large attendance on the grounds and the match was watched with very keen interest.

From the kick-off, the Royal Scots who were defending the Bandstand goal at once opened the attack and after meeting with a repulse, Parkes, in a fine kick sent the leather between the Rovers' flags within about a minute of the start. The ball for the next five minutes was all over the field, then the soldiers pressing, Mackintosh scored a second time. Again invading, a shot from Mackintosh having been returned by Millard, a scrimmage ensued and shortly, taking advantage of the absence of Millard from his post, Farquharson scored an easy goal. Then, from the centre, Wright taking up the leather from Hill, in a pretty pass took it to the Rovers' end and with a true kick sent the ball between the flags. The same player had another opening and with a safe goal before him, but he shot too high. The Rovers, who all this while (20 minutes) were playing two men short had now two substitutes taken in and at once assumed the offensive from the kick-off and Blake's shot found a resting-place in the Scots' nets. Up and down play now ensued, which was very contested. Score:—

Royal Scots "B"	4 Goals
Rovers	1 Goal

On change of sides, the Rovers at once rushed for their opponents flags but their progress was checked by Taylor. The Scots now pressed, their vigorous attacks meeting with a stubborn defence. The Scots' centre-forward had many a secure opening provided by his colleagues on the extreme ends and by Hill the right half, but he failed to utilize them and continually shot wide of the mark. The Rovers now and then tried to break through and Watson and Blake put in some good runs but they did not succeed owing to the alertness of the opposing backs. With ten minutes to go, Wright from a fine pass sent the ball between the Rovers' flags to score a fifth time. After the Scots were pressing right away up to the finishing 'toot.'

Royal Scots "B"	5 Goals
Rovers	Nil

TEAMS.

Royal Scots "B"
Goal—Holt
Backs—Taylor, Forster.
Half Backs—Hill, Finnigan (capt.), Lakin.
Forwards—Wright, Ross, Lieut Farquharson, Mackintosh, Parkes.

ROVERS.

Goal—Millard
Backs—Benson, Kellet.
Half-backs—Path, Osborne, Welsh.
Forwards—Watson (capt.), Mungavin, Christie, Blake, Mungavin.
Referee—Lieut. Cudlip, R. A.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The following teams of the Bombay Gymkhana will play to-day:—

XI.	vs.	XVI.
1 G. C. Phillips		1 A. A. Vlasto
2 H. G. Wheeler		2 S. R. Gordon
3 H. F. P. Hearson		3 Capt. Nash
4 E. E. Christie		4 Major V. Bennett
5 F. P. West		5 M. St. Paul
6 E. G. Stilemen		6 B. C. Reade
7 P. M. D. Sanderson		7 E. C. Reid
8 B. G. Gillett		8 C. Branson
9 F. J. Clarke		9 T. Reid
10 Comdr. D. F. Vines		10 G. N. Hewlett
11 H. McCallum		11 C. M. Ward
		12 E. V. Lermit
		13 A. S. Bishop
		14 C. W. Beadel
		15 Lt. P. T. Blanford
		16 Lt. La Touch
		17 Capt. S. D. Saward
		18 R. H. Shoobridge

Our Simla correspondent in a telegraphic message states that the Bhopal State Post Office is to be amalgamated with the Indian Post Office with effect from next month.

The Assam Labour Recruitment Bill and the Indian Railway Bill, announced by a contemporary is likely to be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, have both been pending for some time. The Assam Labour Recruitment Bill is to empower the Local Government to relax restrictions at discretion upon approved recruiting agents, and thus prepare the way for the ultimate introduction of free emigration. The Indian Railway Bill revises the rules relating to appointment of the Commissioner to enquire into complaints made by local authorities in connection with railways, and defines the functions of the Railway Board in relation to the settlement of disputes regarding rates.

MANCHESTER CUP.
GRAND PRIX de PARIS.
ROYAL HUNT CUP.

STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English races.
Double and treble events, etc.
Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

THE PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE INDIAN HOTELS COMPANY.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Friday afternoon at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Mr. D. J. Tata, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding. The Directors' Annual Report for the year 1907, together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account upto 31st December last, which had been previously circulated among the shareholders, was adopted. The Report stated that out of the profits of Rs. 1,75,396-7-1 including the last year's balance of Rs. 21,132-2-2, a sum of Rs. 50,000 had been set aside for depreciation and from the balance of Rs. 1,25,396-7-1, it was resolved, as recommended by the Directors, to pay a dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share. The balance of Rs. 35,396-7-1, left over after the payment of this dividend, to be carried forward to next year's profit and loss account. The appointment of Mr. H. Stanley Reed, as Director of the Company was confirmed and Mr. Robert Burlow, one of the Directors, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a Director.

Messrs. Hormusji Edulji Dawur & Son and Mr. Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetjee were appointed Auditors for the current year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY BUILDINGS COMPANY.

The third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Empire Theatre, Hornby Road, Fort, Mr. A. J. Billimoria presiding. The following is the Directors' report;—The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders their third annual report. No more shares have been allotted after the date of the last report and the full amount of Rs. 500 has been called up on each share. The Empire Theatre was completed and formally opened on the 19th February 1908, by the Hon. Mr. G. Owen W. Dunn. The building in Princess Street which has been named "May House" and the building on Plot No. 15, Wodehouse Road, have been completed. The Empire Building, Hornby Road, and the Novelty Theatre will be completed within a few months.

The balance of Receipts and Expenditure Account Rs. 2,012-2-11 as per last report and Rs. 2,694-3-10 expended during the current year, have been debited proportionately to the different buildings' accounts as the same were chargeable to construction account.

The Directors' report was adopted.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Meherally Chinoy who retired by rotation, was re-elected. Messrs. Bhaidas Itcharam and Nesserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were re-appointed Auditors. The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the business.

ARRIVALS.

P. and O. Mail Steamer "Egypt".

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Egypt", Commander F. R. Summer, with the English mails of the 5th instant, arrived in harbour yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Roberts, Mr J	Morel, Mr C S
Branch, Mr W M	McMillan, Mr E A
Chisholm, Mr & Mrs D C	Robertson, Mr and Mrs J
Crawford, Mr J C	Smith, Mr B C
Hassett, Mr E E	Strange, Mrs and Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Arthur, Mr H B C	Lawrence, Mr and Mrs J and 2 infants
Browning, Capt	Molesworth, Major
Baker, Capt E G	Meinders, Mr C R
Ceciron, Mr J O	Murray, Capt
Dunsterville, Col	Montgomery, Mr D
Dove Mr D N	Rogers, Capt F C
Edwards, Mr H J	Raymond, Lt-Col
Guy, Mrs	Stewart, Mr and Mrs E S and infant
Halliday, Mr J S	Thomas, Mr T L
Hogarth, Miss F	Woodcock Capt
Ivanaff, Mr W P	
Karla, Mr J H	
Lodge, Mr H H	

FROM ADEN.

Rahroo, Babaji	Montgomerie, Mrs and Maid
Goolam, Nubby	Sheik Umar and Mrs
Moloo, Kanju	

FROM BRINDISI.

Hewitt, Capt R F	Miller, Mr E A
Miller, Mr E	Temple, Mr F C

FOR KARACHI.

Eastwood, Mrs	Woodward, Mr and Mrs F C and infant
Ingram, Capt	

Per s. s. "Delta," June 14.

FROM SHANGHAI.

Jehangir, Sir C	Jehangir, Mr C
Jehangir, Lady C	Jehangir, Miss C
Deane, Mr T P	

FROM YOKOHAMA TO MARSEILLES.

FROM COLOMBO.

Howitz, Mr H	Stephanus, Mr A D
Peck, Major Mrs	Stevenson, Mr G H
Rutherford, Miss	

FROM LARGS BAY.

Buchanan, Capt

DEPARTURES.

P. and O. Mail Steamer "Oceana."

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer "Oceana," Captain Hayward, will sail to-day for London, &c., with the English Mail of the 20th June, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—

Alexander, Mr	Henderson, Capt F E
Anthony, Miss	Holmes, Capt H
Barnes, Mrs	Jones, Capt T W H
Brown, Capt G B	Lake, Mr H H
Brown, Major A P	Langhorn, Mr A P
Boyd, Mr H A	Lomax, Mr L
Burnett, Major G H	Lumsden, Mr and Mrs
Champain, Capt E E B	Mabey, Mr J H
Christien, Mr and Mrs F	Macnamara, Capt C C
Clark, Mr John	Martin, Mr A V P
Close, Capt A J	Mathieson, Mrs
Coman, Mrs E	Maxwell, Major L L
Cook, Capt H F	McMurray, Miss
Cox, Mr J H	Mellor, Capt A
Creek, Mrs	Morris, Mr and Mrs R
Creyk, Mr R	Moss, Mr and Mrs
Dixon, Mr G W	Mulloy, Mr M F C
DeLima, Mr J	Munro, Mr
Dobson, Mr B H	Ohlson, Mr
Dods, Mr	Oswald, Mr A
Embleton, Mr and Mrs and infant	Parkinson, Mr J H
Eyres, Mr E	Plew, Mr J A
Erick, Major T C W	Richardson, Capt W F
Farmer, Mr D W	Robinson, Rev D
Freedman, Mr A	Ross, Lieut W L
Francke, Mr A	Scott, Mr H
Flemming, Mr E C	Shearer, Mr G
Gibbs, Mr	Simon, Mr and Mrs C F
Glanville, Mr W J	Smith, Mrs and 2 children
Green, Miss	Stannell, Lieut-Col H A M C
Gretton, Capt	Starr, Dr W H
Haskett, Lieut T D	Tyer, Miss
Hadow, Mr P F	Vaile, Mr H S
Hankin, Mr E	Yule, Capt R A
Hayes, Mr H	Warlow, Mr J F
Hayman, Mr	

FOR YOKOHAMA

Southworth, Miss E L	Rev and Mrs M C Cluke

FOR KOBE.—Kisako, Miss

FOR MELBOURNE.—Connolly, Col W H

FOR SYDNEY

Mr Jos Munch	Mr and Mrs J Didicapulo and infant

FOR NOUMEA

D'Arcimoles, Mr	Mr and Mrs Gazelles and 3 children
Bonneau, Mr	Peres, Mr
Grandbarre, Mr	Guegnen, Mr
Mr and Mrs and Miss Gleizer	Mr and Mrs Graziani and 6 children
Valet, Mr	Guguan, Mr
Mr Jandson	Piette, Mr
Mr Cosshigan	Nicol, Mr
Miss Vesel	

PASSENGERS PER S.S. "SALAZIE."

The following is the list of passengers to Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's. Steamer "Salazie" on 20th inst, from V. Dock Shed, No. 6. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers in the shed at "12 noon." Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, Disinfecting station, at 11 a.m., with all their baggage:—

FOR YOKOHAMA

Southworth, Miss E L	Rev and Mrs M C Cluke

FOR KOBE.—Kisako, Miss

FOR MELBOURNE.—Connolly, Col W H

FOR SYDNEY

Mr Jos Munch	Mr and Mrs J Didicapulo and infant

FOR NOUMEA

D'Arcimoles, Mr	Mr and Mrs Gazelles and 3 children
Bonneau, Mr	Peres, Mr
Grandbarre, Mr	Guegnen, Mr
Mr and Mrs and Miss Gleizer	Mr and Mrs Graziani and 6 children
Valet, Mr	Guguan, Mr
Mr Jandson	Piette, Mr
Mr Cosshigan	Nicol, Mr
Miss Vesel	

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Bibi Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants, Kadijah Bibi and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant, Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji, Rustomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

The proceedings commenced yesterday by Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola reading the evidence recorded on commission. In the afternoon, the examination of Lady Ali Shah, the mother of the present Aga Khan, was continued by Mr. Inverarity.

Before this suit, did any member of the family make any claim for the property purchased by Ali Shah? No.

How did your husband become Imam? He was appointed Imam by his father, one month before his death.

How did you know that? My husband told me so.

Did you hear from any one else? I heard it from Hassan Ali Shah himself.

Your husband was Pir? Yes.

Who accompanied him when he went on tour to the Jamatkhan or up-country? The Kamaria, his personal attendant, and servants.

How do you know the Kamaria collected the money offered to him?

Because I see him often bringing such money.

Who used to pay the rates and taxes of property which Akbar Shah took possession of? Akbar Shah himself.

Continuing witness said that Jangi Shah paid the rates and taxes of the property he took possession of; so Ali Shah paid for his property. Witness said that it was not true that regular books of account were kept in the Dufterkhana in Hassan Ali's time. He had no regular staff of Mathas to write these books in Gujerati. It was not true that Narudin Shah used to supervise these books. She did not see any Mehta employed for this purpose in her husband's time and when she took up the management no such books came into her possession. Two years after she took up the management, she began to keep account books.

LADY REAY'S VISIT.

One day Lady Reay came to see her and said Lord Reay desired to keep books of account with regard to the estate of her son, as her son is a minor. She said that the followers who look upon her son as Imam would not like accounts being kept of the offerings given by them. After this advice she kept however accounts of the properties of her son. These accounts were kept by Cassum Moosa, who was her estate manager. It was not true that these books were kept at the Dufterkhana and at the Wadi on the death of Cassum Moosa; the accounts were kept by his son. Small books of account of the offerings given were kept at the Wadi by the Kamaria, Bhendari Bhendari was murdered in Bombay three days after the death of Ali Shah.

What was the supposed reason of his murder? He was suspected to have misappropriated a large sum of money.

Belonging to whom? Belonging to Ali Shah and Hassan Ali.

Continuing witness said that Karmali was appointed in his place; once in a month she used to examine his books of account. This practice was observed in the time of Hassan Ali and Ali Shah and witness followed the same practice. In the time of Hassan Ali these account books used to be sent to Vazier Ismail, who lived in Junagadh and in the time of Ali Shah books were sent to Kul Kamaria and after his death to Habi Bhai who lived at Bantwa. Besides this an accounnt book of the property was also maintained. The rough account book of the same was sent to Bantwa.

Are the books sent to Bantwa forthcoming? Yes.

How is that? Because six or seven years ago the house of the Kamaria was burnt down.

When did you come to know of that? Two or three days after that. He had sent a telegram and a leter regarding the fire.

Continuing witness said that the books relating to immoveable property were in existence.

ALLEGED MURDER OF JANGI SHAH AND SHAH ABBAS.

At that time both you and your son were in Bombay? Yes.

Where were their bodies brought to? Their bodies were brought from Jedda to Karachi.

Did ony one go from Bombay to Karachi to meet the party there? Yes. I, myself, my son, Mustafa Khan and the widow of Shabuddin Shah. We all went to meet the party.

At that time did any one make any suggestion that you or your son were privy to the murder? No one.

You all lived together at Karachi? Yes.

What became of their bodies? They were sent to Najaf for burial.

The Judge.—The bodies were sent from Karachi? Yes.

Continuing witness said that after her return to Bombay there never was any suggestion that she or her son had anything to do with the murder. It was not true that Haji Bibi told her that she had brought any blanket belonging to the murders. It was not true that she sent Cassum Moosa to ask for the blankets. Before the plaintiff gave her evidence in this Court, she never heard of any blankets being brought belonging to the murders. After the murder of Jangi Shah, there was no ill feeling between her and Haji Bibi. About six or seven months after the murder marriage was arranged between her son and Jangi Shah's daughter.

The Judge—Who arranged it? Jangi Shah's widow.

Continuing witness said that at the time of the marriage there was no ill feeling between her and Jangi Shah's family. Haji Bibi, Shah Bibi and, Malek Taj Begum took great part in the marriage festivities. They received the guests. Moochulshah also took a great part. Haji Bibi's children also took part. The wedding took place in Poona. Khoja followers were not allowed to come into the bungalow. They were all camped in a place, which is three or four miles from Aga Khan's bungalow. For about two hours in the night on which the marriage procession was held, about 300 Khojas were allowed to come in. It was false that they had brought presents to the female members of the family at the time. Kamaria Haji's wife took no part in the marriage. She did not collect the presents brought. She did not bring any present at all. As a matter of fact Khoja females did not bring any presents. The statement that Akbar Shah would not come out of the house after Jangi Shah's death was false. He survived Jangi Shah eight years.

ALLEGED MURDER OF HASSAUM SHAH.

Where were you at the time of the murder? I was in Arabia.

How long before the murder took place you had gone to Arabia? About 7 or 8 months before.

Contining witness said that she returned six months after the murder. Her daughter-in-law and Moochulshah and Abdul Samad accompanied her to Arabia. They were with her the whole time in Arabia and returned with her except Moochulshah who returned twenty days before her. When she was in Arabia she made arrangements for the burial of Hassum Shah. Shah Bibi had sent her a telegram stating that Hassum Shah was killed and requested her to make arrangements for his dead body being brought to Jedda; on account of plague then raging there were restrictions there. She asked her brother to send a letter to the Governor of Bagdad and permission was obtained from Constantinople to bring the body to Jedda. She remained in Arabia till the dead bodies arrived. Th dead bodies came, one was the body of Koochukshah's first wife, the second was the body of Hassum Shah and the third was the body of his sister, Hassum Shah was buried at Karbela and the two ladies were buried at Najaf.

The Judge: Who paid for the expenses of all these? I myself out of the money of Aga Khan.

Any telegram passed between you and Aga Khan in regard to the payment of these expenses? No.

Continuing witness said that when she returned to Bombay there was no ill feeling between her and Shah Bibi, regarding Hassum Shah's murder. It was not true that she stopped visiting her house. Shah Bibi did not say that witness and her son were parties to the murder. No such allegation was ever made prior to the commencement of this suit. Her daughter was married 4 years after Hassum Shah's murder. Down to the time of that event, there was no ill feeling. Witness said that the marriage took place in her own house. Cassum Shah's wedding also took place in her own house. There was no ill feeling between her and Haji Bibi down to the time of Cassum Shah's wedding. At the time of Hassum Shah's murder, her son was in England. Neither he nor the witness had anything to do with the murder of Jangi Shah or Hassum Shah. Haji Bibi stopped visiting witness after the marriage of Feruk Shah.

What is the reason of it? Please do not ask me the reason.

We do not want the details of it said Mr. Inverarity. Then witness proceeded and said that Kamarias and some two or three Khojas came to her once and complained to her about Moochulshah and his brother Koochukshah, She told them she had nothing to do with it, Moochulshah and Koochukshah had also visited her and she gave them advice. She did not tell her son of this, because the very same people who had complained her had also complained to his son. Mr. Inverarity said that this was nothing serious, but he would mention it to Mr. Bahadurji and informed him accordingly.

Continuing witness said that Hassan Ali wat not an Ashnashariah. Her husband was not an Ashnashariah. He too was an Ismaili. It is false to say that the Khoja followers of the Aga Khan were Ashnashasharias. All are Ismailis. Khoja followers looked upon Hassan Ali as the Imami Vakhat (Imam of the time). In Hassan Ali's time followers came from different parts of Turkey, Persia, and India to see Hassan Ali alone and not any body else. They brought offerings to no one except Hassan Ali and the same thing continued up to the present day. There was no truth in the suggestion that these persons came to see the senior member of the family and make offerings.

The Judge? Did anybody make you any offering? No.

Continuing witness said that she did not attend any Khoja wedding and she did not receive any presents. As far as she knew, no presents were ever made to the lady members of the family.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

Judgment for Governmen t.

In the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod has delivered judgment on a reference from the Collector of Bombay, under section 18 of the Land Acquisition Act, to determine the amount of compensation to be awarded to Karim Tar Mahomed for certain land in Mazagon Road, which had been notified for acquisition by Government on behalf of the Municipality of Bombay on the 17th November 1904.

The land was required for the purpose of erecting halalkhor chawls. The plot in question, with the buildings standing thereon, was situated at Valpakhadi, Mazagon, and was entered in the Collector's books in the name of Karim Tar Mahomed. It measured 3,274 square yards. Karim Tar Mahomed and Mithibai, widow of Khoja Ratansi, were interested in the property. The Collector of Bombay, in his reference to the High Court, said no amount was allowed or required to be tendered under sections 5 and 17, or either of them. The amount of compensation awarded under section 11 was Rs. 61,664. Of this amount Rs. 28-14-6 were payable to Government, and the balance, Rs. 61,635-3-11, to Karim Tar Mahomed, including Rs. 14,295-10 to Mithibai, widow of Khoja Ratansi, the mortgagee of the property. There was no dispute as to the area of the land. The claimant received payment of the compensation under protest, but had requested the Collector to refer the matter to the High Court on the ground of the insufficiency of the amount awarded.

Mr. Justice Macleod, in the course of his judgment, said the Collector had offered Rs. 15 a square yard, while the claimant considered his land to be worth Rs. 25 a square yard. The valuation could not be based on what this property was producing at the time of the notice: nor had there been any recent sales of the land to guide the Court. The market value must therefore be determined by sale of similar pieces in the neighbourhood. From the evidence it was clear that small holdings were the rule in the locality. The owner, in claiming compensation, had to prove either what the property would fetch if sold in one block, or what was the present value if he plotted out the property and sold it in lots. He had not attempted the latter course; and his Lordship had therefore to decide what was the market value of the plot of land as a whole on or about the 17th November 1904. No evidence had been addused of the sale in the neighbourhood of such a large block of land; but the evidence of sales of small pieces of land in the neighbourhood could enable the Court to form an opinion regarding the values of different portions of the block; and the value of the whole must be deduced from these. In addition to the evidence of sales, the Court could be guided by the opinions of surveyors. The practice which had grown up in references under the Land Acquisition Act, of surveyors making long reports, and furnishing copies to the opposite side before the hearing, appeared to his Lordship open to grave objection. A surveyor's opinion by itself was good evidence. What value the Court would put on it depended entirely on the effect of the cross-examination; but there was no reason why the witness should himself provide the materials for his crose-examination. It would save the time of the Court if a surveyor prepared a concise description of the property to be valued; but if he was a wise man, he would add nothing more except his opinion of its value. If, however, he did give his reasons, they must be based on fact and not on hypothesis. Fortunately, there was no difficulty in this case in arriving at the approximate value of frontage land in Mazagon and Valpakhadi. The learned Judge reviewed the facts of the case at considerable length. He said it could not be too clearly laid down that under ordinary circumstances, the value of an income-producing property depends on its income irrespective of its cost, and that capital, when once invested in land and buildings, cannot be apportioned between them so as to give the market value of each. It was impossible to deduce from the evidence of sales that the large block of land would be worth anything like Rs. 25 a square yard. His Lordship agreed with Mr. Kirkpatrick that the Court would be slow to differ from the Collector's offer on a matter of a few rupees except for very strong reasons such as an error or a question of principle. His Lordship was satisfied that the Collector had offered the full market value of the land; and he dismissed the reference with costs. A set of costs between the Government and the Municipality to be allowed as against the claimant.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TRINITY-SUNDAY,—21st June, 1908.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F.
Hymns—34—191—314.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Stanford in B. flat.
Hymns—298—166—370.
Collections for—Church Expenses.
Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—124.
Hymns—161, 202 and 297.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Sundays.
11 a. m.—Matins Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road.

8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a. m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns—509, 179, and 253.
Psalm—148.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a. m.—Litany and Address.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Matins and Litany—Plain.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD,

Opposite Byculla Club.
9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services.
Preacher—S. H. Kearsey.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

15, Rue de l' Universite, Paris.

SOMMAIRE DE LA LIVRAISON DU 1er JUIN 1908

I—La Politique Exterieure Apres Le Plebiscite, par M. Emile Ollivier, de l'Academie francaise.
II—Conspirateurs et Gens de Police—L'Aventure du Colonel Fournier et la Mysterieuse Affaire Donnadieu, Troisieme Partie, par M Gilbert Augustin-Thierry.
III—Aloyse Valerico, Derniere Partie, par M Edouard Rod.
IV—Paysages de Grece—II Une Visite A Phigenie. —L'Acro-Corinthe—Au Pays de Schliemann —Le 18 Aout 1806—Le Palais Des Despotes, M Louis Bertrand.
V—La Medecine, Les Hadesgins et Les Facultes de Medecine, par Charles Richet.
VI—L'Evolution de L'Education au Japon—II Les Ten-Dances Socialistes et Reactionnaires, par M le comte Vay de Vaya et de Luskod.
VII—Chronique De La Quinzaine, Histoire Politique, par M Francis Charmes, de l'Academie francaise.
VIII—Bulletin Bibliographique.

It is understood that the duties which will be payable on the late Duke of Devonshire's estate will amount to about £100,000.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—May 20 to June 5,

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col J J Pratt, I M S, B	Major F Joslen, I C V D, Bo
Major C H James, I M S, B	Major W V Scudamore, R E, Bo
Major B G Seton, I M S, B	Major J H McDonald, I M S, Bo
Major, T W Haig, B	Capt C S Lowson, I M S, Bo
Capt G K Walker, I C V D B	Mr K W Bailee, Bo Cov
Mr H J Maynard, B Cov	Mr L N Banajt, Bo
Mr J C Jack, B Cov	Mr W H Sharp, Bo
Mr A H Brasher, B Cov	Mr J A W Cooper, Bo
Mr E H Kealy, B Cov	Mr E H Ingle, Bo
Mr H W W Reynolds, B Cov	Mr S C Mould, Bo
Mr R Sheepshanks, B Cov	General Sir A Gassles, G C I E, K C B
Mr W S Hopkyns, B Cov	Col St G L Steele, 20 Lan
Mr J Walker, C I E, B Cov	Col H Read, I A
Mr H A C Colquhoun, B Cov	Lieut-Col P Drake-Brockman, 18 Inf
Mr H Z Darrah, C S I, B Cov	Lieut Col G S Kerrick, 26 Lt Cav
Maung Lun Lwin, B	Lieut-Col F C Reeves, I M S
Mr R C A Campbell, B	Major W Ayers, 122 Raj Inf
Mr A W Warde-Jones, B	Major L T Hay, 5 Cav
Mr C E W S nds, B	Major G A Strahan, 89 Punj
Mr W H Smith, B	Major W R Walker, 62 Punj
Mr D B Mann, B	Capt W P M Sargent, 123 Outram

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum.
INDIAN AGENTS
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LOOK WELL BEFORE YOU LEAP,
AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF,
THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.
Colonel T. S. WEIR, I. M. S.:—"The Simplex is certainly simple, it may take the place of Pitman in India. The characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."
KHAZAN SINGH, C. and M. G.:—"I have great pleasure to say that it is not over three months, I commenced The Simplex I can now write 70 words a minute."
Guaranteed Perfection in three months. Full Course Complete for Rs. 5-4-0.
THE BOOK FOR THE MILLION,
THE EMPORIUM OF COMMERCIAL TRAINING.
The object of this Book is two-fold. For the Office, it is with its Mass of Specific Information a VADE-MACUM. For the Student, the Youthful Commercial Aspirant or the Clerk, the Book is an INDISPENSABLE guide, and a constant friend and counsellor.
A Complete Work of all the Different Commercial Subjects combined in Two Vols. pp. 1300.
Each Vol, Rs. 8-8, Complete Set of 2 Vols, Rs. 15-8.
Write sharp for a copy to The Principal,
"THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," Baroda.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

EVERY INVESTOR
SHOULD READ
THE INDIAN INVESTORS' REFEREE.
A journal mainly written for Investors.
LATEST ADVICES REGARDING
PREMIUM BONDS
BY EVERY MAIL.
Single Copy ... ...As. 4
Annual Subscription ... ...Rs. 10
Published Every Saturday.
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY
WRITE FOR SAMPLE COPY TO-DAY.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS,
FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.
A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—
THE SECRETARY,
11, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

YOU NEED NOT SUFFER FROM
NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-ache, Cramps, Burns, Pains in Joints and Back, Cuts, Wounds, Ring-worm, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Swellings, Scalds, Boils, Erysipelas, Chilblains, Bronchities, Stiff Neck, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Mosquitto Bites, Paralysis, Corns, Piles, Bruises, &c., &c., if you use
THILUM.
SOLD EVERY WHERE.
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
CROFT MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

SPORTSMEN.
IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.
MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

OUR GOODS CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
are guaranteed to be without blemish.
Our "A I" and "ELEPHANT" Brands of TYRES are SPECIALITIES.
DUNLOP'S—THE WORLD'S BEST.
MOTOR TYRES & TUBES
of every description in stock.
For prices, etc., apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE
THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
9, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
REGISTERED CAPITAL.....Rs. 2,00,00 000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs 1 50,00.000
HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCHES:
LONDON, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, SURAT, BROACH, POONA, AHMEDABAD, BHAVNAGAR, SHIKARPORE,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain,
RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office,
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.
SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.
Particulars may be ascertained on application.
CHOONILAL DHARAMDAS SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

BLUTHNER
PIANOFORTE MAKER TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
BLUTHNER PIANOS
ARE
The Most Successful Pianos in the World
Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—
"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."
A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of
BLUTHNER PIANOS.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.
SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & CO., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ENTERIC.
PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!
:o:
JULIUS GOVE!
JUST LANDED ex s. s. "CHANDA" 300 HORSES specially selected for the Bombay Market :—Teams, Pairs, Carriage Horses, Hacks, Chargers, Polo Ponies and Race Horses, etc.
JULIUS GOVE!
SCOTT'S STABLES,
GILDER STREET, BYCULLA.

SAYS THE BULK OF BOMBAY—
Mr. Hamilton FAVORS our Clubs.
„ Stanley ADHERES to our Flor-de-Ganesha.
„ Greenhalgh PATRONIZES our Specials.
„ Gerrand RECOMMENDS our Nelson.
„ Kale LIKES our Togo.
And the Civil Officers, as a whole, ADMIRE
OUR PLANTERS.
MURUGAPPA,
CIGARS Available at
BYCULLA, DECCAN STORES,
AND
JOSEPH BROS, 275, Main Street, Poona.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC
WATERTIGHT SWITCHES & CUT-OUTS
stocked by
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS,
47, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1908.

BOMBAY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

THE Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1908-9, which will be laid before the Legislative Council at Poona to-day, is the first presented under the new rules. In former years the Statement has been prepared on the understanding that figures of the Budget Estimates were unalterable. As the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie observes in his introduction the consequence was that honourable members felt that their comments were of little practical value. And of little practical value they were, even if the rule had been different, for those comments were most irrelevant. However, from to-day the Government is ready and anxious to receive suggestions and criticisms particularly relating to the provisions on the expenditure side of the Budget. Members may move and, if possible, carry amendments which may be adopted with the sanction of the Government of India. It is hoped that honourable members will thus be induced to take a greater interest in the Statement than they have in the past and, we may add, be induced to confine their remarks more strictly to the subject matter under debate instead of rambling through the whole gamut of provincial politics in speeches involving a great mass of words and loss of time to their colleagues. To come to the Budget Estimates of 1908-9 we find that the closing balance of the past year is estimated at Rs. 84,98,000 and the Budget opens with a balance of Rs. 85,85,000 which it is anticipated, will be reduced to Rs. 80,76,000 by the close of the year, the total revenue being estimated at Rs. 6,04,04,000 and the total expenditure at Rs. 6,09,13,000. The revenue estimates are framed in anticipation of a normal season and allow for expected increases under several heads, chiefly Land Revenue, Excise, Assessed Taxes and Forests.

The Expenditure Budget, of course, is the most interesting part of the Statement. We are anxious to know what Government intends doing for us. The proposals are set forth under twelve heads. After providing for the revision of subordinate District and Village Officers' establishments in Sind and of Excise and Registration departments referred to last year, Government has made provision for the partial revision of subordinate Forest establishments, the grant of local allowances to clerical establishments in the city of Bombay, additional police reforms for which the Government of India has made an assignment of Rs. 4,25,000 in addition to the previous assignment of Rs. 9,50,000 primary school buildings in Bombay City, which will be financed by the Municipal Corporation with the help of a Government grant, a grant to the Rajkumar College, increased expenditure at the College of Science, Poona, and the Elphinstone, Deccan and Grant Medical Colleges, the improvement of secondary education, improvement of the pay of teachers in primary schools, the introduction of the new Code of Regulations for European schools, the equipment of hospitals, grants in-aid to local bodies for sanitary projects and special grants for the encouragement of evacuation, inoculation and rat destruction—an eminently sound and practical apportionment as it seems to us. Mr. Muir Mackenzie explains the various items at some length. So far as the police are concerned we may expect a more efficient force as the result of better pay and, with that object in view, Government proposes to expend the whole of the grant by the Government of India and to reorganise the police in the districts and on Railways, schemes being brought into final shape with that object in view.

As regards the grants for educational purposes it is shown that the amount set apart last year for primary education was not expended, the Municipal Corporation having failed to frame a programme for the construction of primary schools. The provision of funds has however been repeated as also is the case with that for the Engineering Laboratory in the College of Science at Poona. In the current year probably two professors will be appointed in place of the one professor of Chemistry and Geology. The superior staff of the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges will be strengthened as also those of the Grant Medical College and J. J. Hospital. Hostels and play grounds are to be provided for secondary schools and the pay of the teachers in primary schools is to be augmented. Full provision is made for the introduction of a new Code of Regulations for European schools towards which the Government of India has contributed thirty-five lakhs. Then the hospitals are to be placed on a more satisfactory footing, but the provision of Rs. 1,14,000 will not go very far towards effecting that object. Grants are made to local bodies in aid of sanitary projects, which is good, especially as particular attention is to be directed towards the prevention of plague, and Mr. Muir Mackenzie judiciously informed those local bodies that the rapidity with which the money can be expended will depend largely upon the quickness with which local bodies are able to submit their scheme of sanitary improvements. It is satisfactory to note that although calculating on the basis of a normal season the Government of Bombay has not lost sight of the possibilities of a failure and the necessity for providing against scarcity and for relieving the cultivator from the meshes of the Sowkar. It may be that some of the items enumerated under the Expenditure Budget may be increased and, others decreased as the result of the deliberations of the Council to-day and on Monday, but we consider it more than probable that the Estimate will be accepted as they stand.

THE FESTIVAL OF ZOROASTER.

TO-DAY the Parsis keep the solemn festival of the death of their prophet, Zoroaster, who founded the religion which they still cherish at this great distance of time in a foreign country. Year after year for a thousand and more years that they have been in India, they have kept this anniversary of the death of Zoroaster with all due solemnity; and before their advent into this land they were also in the habit of commemorating this event in their own land of Iran for nearly fifteen hundred years. We do not think there is any other character in all human history who has been commemorated in like manner for an equally long period of time. Two thousand four hundred and ninety-one years have elapsed to-day since Zoroaster died, and soon the Parsis will have the grand opportunity of celebrating his twenty-five hundredth anniversary. It touches the imagination to think of the significance of this fact. It is a great thing to remember on the very day an event which happened so long ago and that during all these twenty-five centuries it has been remembered every year. Europe prides itself on the fact that its historical sense is stronger than that of Asia. Yet in this commemorative faculty the latter has shown itself superior to the West. Socrates and Plato flourished more than two centuries after Zoroaster, and their influence on Greek and subsequent European thought is certainly very great. Yet nowhere in the West are their anniversaries commemorated. Yearly commemoration of great facts and events and persons has a living influence on people who commemorate them, which is wanting in the mere historical remembrance of them. In the case of Zoroaster this keeping alive of his memory through the ages is the more remarkable, as all along there has been a lurking doubt about the fact of his ever having existed at all, and there have been scholars even in our own days who have refused to recognise him as an historical personage and have made him out to be a myth. At best his existence is considered to be hazy, and, if he was not thought to have been a fabulous personality, he was at least mixed up with several persons bearing the name of Zoroaster.

Only in very recent times have scholars been able to disentangle him from the doubt of ages which the scepticism of some scholars themselves has helped. The Avesta the great book of Zoroaster, would in ordinary circumstances have helped to dispel this illusion about its author. But the Avesta, or at least a large part of it, has on the contrary assisted in disseminating this notion. For in a large part of the Avesta, Zoroaster is presented in supernatural light and invested with superhuman powers to such an extent as to make us conclude that such a person could not have existed. But in this connection we must distinguish between the parts of the Avesta itself and separate the small section which Zoroaster wrote himself from those large portions which were composed much later by others. It is by not making this necessary distinction that Darmesteter and Meyer and other sceptical scholars have seen reason to doubt his existence. In fact, the heterogeneous collection of writings called the Avesta is the chief cause of mischief in this direction. The parts of this Avesta containing the Yashts and the Vendidad refer to Zoroaster in terms which lend themselves easily to the belief that he was a myth. But the labours of patient scholars like the late Dr. West, Professor Geldner and his pupil Professor Jackson, especially, have cleared the figure of the prophet from the dust and doubt of ages and have set it up, once for all it is to be hoped, on the true pedestal of history. These researches have put his personality beyond cavil, and have also fixed his age, which is the seventh century before Christ. He was born in 660 B.C. and died in 583 B.C. at the age of 77, a martyr to the faith which he preached, for according to the best accounts he was killed in his own temple by an enemy of his religion while he was ministering at the pre-altar.

AUSTRALIAN OFFICERS IN INDIA.

IT has been decided by the Australian Commonwealth to send four selected officers of its citizen forces to be attached for duty to the Indian Army from October to March next during the Indian Drill season. The officers are to be granted a first class return passage and an allowance of four shillings a day while on boardship, in addition to all railway fares when travelling on duty. An allowance of fifteen shillings a day will be made from the date of disembarkation at Colombo to the date of embarkation on the return trip. The Commonwealth cannot be congratulated on its generosity. The allowance on board ship is meagre in the extreme and the monthly pay is even worse. It is a well known fact—Government cannot be ignorant of it—that it is practically impossible for a subaltern to live on his pay and keep in touch with the social life of his regiment. The result is that a large majority of junior officers are in debt and only manage to carry on because they are permanent residents in India and will, on promotion, be able to settle up their bills. But the resident from October to March can do nothing of this sort and must pay his way throughout. In the first place an outfit suitable for India will not be purchased at much under the first month's pay even if it can be done for that amount. Therefore it means that these visitors are to be compelled to bear the greater part of their expenses out of their own pockets and as, presumably, the officers sent will have a certain amount of seniority in order to derive real benefit in this mission, the case becomes harder. There are many who uphold the small pay given in the Army on the ground that it restricts the class from which officers are drawn. Of the merits of that opinion we say nothing, but it is obviously most unfair to compel officers in a compulsory service army to bear any of the expense which the adoption of conscription throws so forcibly on every citizen. The officers may derive much personal benefit from their stay in India as must all who have the good fortune to travel, but that is a point which the Commonwealth Government have no right to take into account and it remains that, in proportion to the value of the work to be done and the necessary expenses which will be incurred, the four selected officers are to be grossly underpaid.

THE AMIR left Kabul on the 11th on a short visit to his summer seat at Paghman.

A BARISAL telegram says that Mr. Abdul Aziz, Subdivisional Officer, Chola, has been missing for twelve days. It is believed he was overtaken by the cyclone on the river. The District Magistrate has sent search parties out.

SIR HENRY MACMAHON'S visit to Simla is understood to be on private affairs and the report which has found publication to the effect that he is there in connection with some projected mission to Afghanistan, is not supported by such information as is available there.

We are informed that the temporary bridge over the Luni river between Bar and Haripura stations at mileage 563 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway has been washed away owing to heavy floods. Passengers and mails are being transhipped. A temporary bridge is in use pending the renewal of girders on the permanent bridge.

IN reply to a memorial of clerks and others of the Accountant-General Office, Burma, the Government of India have sanctioned the increased scale of local allowances proposed by Mr Gauntlet, Accountant-General. Superintendents of all grades receive a monthly allowance of Rs. 50 each. Allowances for clerks are as follows:—Those drawing Rs. 50 and under get Rs. 15; those on Rs. 60 to Rs. 85 get Rs. 25; those on Rs. 90 to Rs. 120, Rs. 30; those on Rs. 125 to Rs. 175, Rs. 40. The pay of apprentices is raised to Rs. 40 and the grant of a local allowance of Rs. 10.

IT may not be generally known that in Dehra Dun there is a monument to a Nepalese General which is unique in India, and the contemplated memorial in honour of General Montcalm in Quebec will be its only parallel. The monument at Dehra was raised by the British General and the Officers and men under his command, "as a tribute of respect for our worthy adversary Balbhadra Singh." History tells us how with a small band of followers, hardly 300 in number but stout and faithful, Balbhadra stood against the British force and fought mightily to the last. It was in November, 1814, on the occasion of the first Nepal war, when General Gillespie lost his life in leading a charge against the Nepal chief.

The three novels—"Mr. and Mrs. Villiers," "The Yoke," and "Cynthia in the Wilderness,"—by which Mr. Hubert Wales has so quickly made himself known, have one quality in common: they are unlike the average novel as anything can well be. Mr. Hubert Wales does not, of course, write for "babes and sucklings"; and he may conceivably say things that startle part of his audience; but, at all events; if one dissents from his opinions, it must at least be admitted that he approaches the complexities of life from a new outlook. It is probable that Mr. Hubert Wales' latest story, "The old Allegiance," to be shortly published by Mr. John Long, will be the greatest surprise of any of his books.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

HOW TO PREPARE FOR A LADIES' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

BY

MARY E. L. HEZLET.

The title of this article would almost make it appear that golf is a very serious business, not the gentle pastime so many people imagine it to be.

Also it would seem to imply that the lady golfers' who have achieved fame in the past years, have been accustomed to adopt such severe and stringent methods of training as would be more applicable to a University boat's crew before the race of the season. This, however, is not the case and no disquisition will be given on dumbbell exercises, special foods, or the number of eggs to be eaten by those who wish to gain the highest laurels; but merely a few words of advice as to the advisability and advantage of practice and preparation for a Championship Meeting.

One is often inclined to laugh and mock at people who take a game very seriously, making fun of their idiosyncrasies and perhaps even jeering at their earnestness. But, in reality, these people are more entitled to our respect. The homely old proverb says "That if a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well," and if anyone finds that she is able to improve her game by trouble and care, surely it would be the height of folly not to apply that modicum of trouble and care.

Those who play a game really well derive a great deal more amusement and pleasure from it, than more ordinary mortals who have to be content with a somewhat lower standard, and success has to be striven for, it will not come to those who sit idly waiting for it. The cry of "luck" is often raised when some people appear to be granted more opportunities for distinguishing themselves than others, but it is well to remember that it requires a certain force of character, strenth and readiness to seize an opportunity, and it is only those who are in a state of preparedness and ever on the watch, who can make the most of opportunities when they do come.

CONSISTENT PRACTICE.

It depends largely on the personal characteristics and constitution of a golfer how long before a meeting preparation should begin for the ordeal, but for the ordinary average player about a month or six weeks should be ample. During that period steady, regular practice should be maintained. It is no good to play hard for six successive days, rest the following six, and begin to play again afterwards. Practice to be worth anything must be consistent. About three days a week, steadily maintained, will keep the golfer in excellent practice without running the risk becoming stale. During the last week it is advisable to play two rounds a day so as to get accustomed to the physical strain involved. Long walks are also a good thing on the days when golf is not played. Playing two rounds a day consistently for four or five days as is necessary for the winner of the Championship to do, is an exceedingly exhausting performance. No one can do themselves justice if they are tired, hence it is wiser to take every precaution with regard to the physical strain. The nervous strain few can cope with, or take precautions against, but the the physical strain is a different matter and can be very much lessened by a little trouble and foresight.

There are many points to be taken into consideration when practising golf. An ordinary round of the links by no means fulfils requirements. Each shot should be taken out separately, like a difficult bar in a page of music, and cultivated until the greatest perfection is attained. Retire to some secluded spot on the links with half a dozen balls, and drive them off one after the other, if possible having something to drive over, such as a bunker or chasm, so as to be able to of the comparative merits of the shots. Then, when you can drive with absolute certainty and ease and feel as if you have complete mastery over that club, take the next weapon, an iron for instance, and practice just as assiduously every variety of shot within its compass. A full iron, three-quarter iron, and half iron are all valuable strokes to have at command, and each useful in their way. A half iron shot is perhaps the most difficult to master as one is so apt to pull it but any trouble spent in conquering it is well worth while, as the result is usually most effective. A half iron shot can be kept low and straight and is very little affected by the wind, therefore it is a much safer shot to use into a strong head wind than a mashie shot. One point to remember, is, not to clutch the club too tightly with the left hand, but to maintain an even grip with both hands. When the club is grasped too tightly with the left hand a pulled shot is invariably the result, and although a pull may be preferable to a slice, it is not advisable to get into the habit of pulling. First class players, of course, should be able to pull or slice at will, but these strokes should only be made when absolutely necessary, and for ordinary occasions the aim and object of the player should be to make the ball travel as straight as possible in the direction intended. Another point to remember in playing half iron shots is to keep the arms stiff and to take a good divot.

TO AVOID SOCKETING.

If this system be followed there is much less likelihood of socketing. Socketing is probably the most terrible disease golfers are heir to. There is nothing so maddening as to attempt to approach a hole, and see the ball when struck flying off at right angles. The patient Job even would have given way to rage under this provocation, if golf had been invented in his day, and so ruined his reputation. It is an extremely difficult fault to conquer but it can be conquered by patience and care and no one need despair. The great thing is not to be afraid of the shot. This advice sounds very simple in theory, but it is not so easy to follow in practice. It is, however, the only method of curing the disease. Hold the club loosely, play the shot very carefully keeping the heel of the club well down, arms stiff and eye rigidly fixed on the ball, and victory will ensue. Play the shot over and over again until it becomes almost a mechanical habit, and never permit the idea to come into your head that you are going to miss it.

These directions for practising may seem more applicable to the beginner, than to the aspirant of Championship honours, but they are the only sound basis upon which good golf can be cultivated and can be made of equal use by the scratch player and the novice.

Putting is the next branch to be taken into consideration. Adopt a putter of some kind or other, that feels comfortable in weight and length, and stick to it. One of the greatest mistakes made by the present day golfer is the habit of constantly changing clubs. Everyone must have an off day occasionally, and it is the greatest mistake to immediately conclude when one plays badly, that the club is in fault. It is much more likely to be the eye of the golfer. Constant change of clubs insulcates a feeling of uncertainty, and it is infinitely better to stick to one, no matter what happens. Of course, it is quite permissible to carry round two putters, one for approach putts and the other for short one, but this is a different matter, and is in no way connected with the above.

NEGOTIATING STYMIES.

The jumping and manœuvring of stymies should also be practised. Now that the fiat has gone forth from St. Andrews that stymies can not be done away with by mutual agreement, it is all the more imperative that first class players should know how to discount them and learn the very pretty stroke of jumping such obstructions. How often has the failure to negotiate a stymie made the difference in the ultimate result of a match, and how often has one heard the complaint that if it had not been for a stymie at such and such a hole, the vanquished might have been the victor. With a little practice the art of jumping a stymie may easily be by acquired. Take out several balls and a mashie, and place the balls in every stymieable position on the green. Don't force the stroke, simply play it easily without effort like an ordidary approach, and nine times out of ten it can be accomplished, provided the balls are in any kind of convenient position.

It is only under certain conditions that stymies can be jumped, and the player has to use her judgment whether to make the attempt or not, or to try screwing the ball. An iron is the best club with which to put screw on, and the stroke may be made by drawing the club across the ball at the moment of impact, instead of hitting it in the usual method. A screw can be used when the balls are too far apart from one another to permit of jumping or when there is a strong wind, and it is very advisable to acquire both methods. The finished player should be prepared for everything, and have all possible stokes at command, then no difficulties will appall her, and no eccentricities of fortune disturb her equanimity.

WEAPONS OF WAR.

Another point to remember for those who propose to enter for a Championship Meeting, is, to see that their clubs are in good order and sound repair. Fresh lapping should be put on if necessary, the faces of the wooden clubs shaved, and the heads varnished, in fact give them a thorough overhauling. It is a very good plan to have wooden clubs duplicated so that if by chance an accident does occur, it does not mean irremediable misfortune. It is excessively annoying to break a put driver or brassey just before a critical match, or in the middle of a strenuous encounter, but the catastrophe is very much lessened and the blow mitigated, if the player is in possession of a second string to her bow in the shape of a duplicate club in her bag. Not only, however, should she have the duplicate club in her bag, but also she should be well accustomed to playing with it. It is very much better never to get into the habit of playing with one wooden club solely, but to have two in common use, as then one is prepared for all contingencies.

I remember watching the players start at Aberdovey in the 1901 Championship, and the commotion that ensued when the head of Miss E. C. Nevile's driver flew clean off at her first shot. Miss Nevile, herself, was the only calm person. I also have vivid recollections of trying to conclude a medal round, after having broken the shaft of my iron at about the 6th hole. Somehow or other every succeeding approach seemed to be just the length for an iron, and the inconvenience sustained from the want of it was unspeakable. Of course, it would be impossible to carry round duplicates of all one's clubs, as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children would doubtless intervene on behalf of the caddies, but during an important meeting one can at least carry two drivers and two brassies, and it is only ordinary wisdom to do so.

A good supply of balls ought also to be carried. There is always the possibility of losing one or more balls during a round in water hazards or out of bounds fields; there is also the chance of the ball splitting or cracking, and the possibility of one being unlucky. Perhaps the latter contingency may not appear very serious to those who deem themselves above such superstitious weaknesses, but it is very curious how often a change of ball appears to turn the current of luck, and mark a new era in the progress of the match.

It is also an excellent plan to carry two pairs of gloves, especially in wet weather. It is absolutely impossible to play well with wet slippery gloves, or cold numbed hands, the handles of the club seems to turn right round, and no proper grip can be maintained. A dry pair of gloves means all the difference between comfort and discomfort, uncertain driving and ordinary form.

GENERAL HINTS.

In conclusion I will give a few brief hints with regard to other methods of preparation.

1. Play plenty of matches instead of medal rounds, during the preceding fortnight.
2. Don't be easily worried by slight distractions, such as people moving or talking while you are in the act of playing.
3. If possible, engage a caddie you are used to, who knows your capabilities.
4. Don't inveigh against luck but take calmly all vicissitudes of fortune.
5. Dont be depressed by losing the first few holes, the game is never lost until it is won.
6. Don't worry beforehand if you draw a first class opponent, but above all never despise an adversary.

[COPYRIGHT IN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.]

A PLAGUE OF MOTHS AND BUTTERFLIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JUNE 16.

Kumasi, Ashanti, has been visited recently by a plague of butterflies and moths. For several days the butterflies flew through Kumasi from west to east, darkening the air with their millions, and in their flight dropping from their wings a coating of very fine dust which caused great uneasiness to the European and native community by getting into the pores of the skin and setting up a violent irritation resulting in blisters and sores. The natives have suffered most on account of their scant clothing and nobody in Kumasi escaped the pestilence. At night the moths swarmed into the sleeping apartments, and there was no rest for anyone, the fluttering of the moths' wings and the irritating dust that fell from them combining to dispel sleep. Ten days from the first visitation, people were still blistered and sore from the effects, and their condition was made rather worse by the uncontrollable scratching of their itching limbs.

WITH regard to the appalling railway accident at Contich, in Belgium, an Antwerp correspondent states that the dreadful ordeal had the effect of sending mad practically all the survivors, even those who were unhurt, except one, a M. Boone, the manager of a Brussels Insurance Company. The others, when questioned with gentle insistence by the Doctors and Magistrates on the spot, could give no clear account of what happened, and in many cases even their identity remains a mystery.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTSHIP.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM AGREED ON.

Mr. Taft Unanimously Adopted.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S EULOGY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The Republican Convention at Chicago has adopted the platform containing every plank favoured by Mr. Taft and President Roosevelt.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Despatches from Chicago state that the Republican Convention has adopted Mr. Taft by 702 votes out of a total of 978. The nomination was then made unanimous.

The roll call of the States nominating other candidates was continuously interrupted till Ohio was reached, when Mr. Taft's name was received with twenty-five minutes of cheering, shouting through megaphones and waving flags bearing Mr. Taft's portrait.

Pennsylvania cast three votes for President Roosevelt although he had not been nominated.

President Roosevelt, in an interview at Washington, said: "The country is to be congratulated. I have known Mr. Taft intimately for years. We have the same purposes and ideals and there is no man so well fitted to be President. He is absolutely fearless, disinterested and upright."

SCENE IN THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

Pressmen Interfere.

DUEL TO BE FOUGHT.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

A telegram from Rome states that an extraordinary scene occurred in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. Some pressmen interfered in an altercation between Signors Santini and Barzilai. The former apostrophized them as cowards and the journalists retorted with opprobrious epithets.

Owing to the uproar the President suspended the sitting.

On the resumption, Signor Santini expressed his willingness to apologise.

The pressmen, however, did not return to the Chamber, and have selected a representative to challenge Signor Santini to a duel.

The newspapers are boycotting the debates.

ARMS FOR THE AFGHAN BORDER.

Another Huge Caravan Starts.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Reuter (Teheran) states that another band of four hundred Afghans, with arms and two thousand camels, are reported to have left Minab on the 9th June and are now half way between Bam and the Afghan border.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

Anglo-Russian Proposals Settled.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Reuter learns from an authentic source that the details of the Anglo-Russian Macedonian proposals have been practically settled, and that as soon as the agreement is definite, the two Governments will seek the adhesion of the other Powers.

SIR MACKWORTH YOUNG ON INDIA.

A Permanent Upheaval.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Sir Mackworth Young, addressing the Pan-Anglican Congress to-day, said it was a great mistake to regard what was going on in India as a passing phase. Some of the extravagances would pass, but what was happening was the development of, and not a phase of, a new birth and not a sickness, the proof of which lay in its universal acceptance by all classes in India.

DETENTION OF THE "HIMALAYA" AT PORT SAID.

Effect of a Broken Steam-Pipe.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The P. and O. steamer "Himalaya," outward bound to Australia, arrived at Port Said on Tuesday, and has been detained, repairing a broken steam pipe, which will take some days.

With reference to Reuter's telegram advising the detention of the outward Mail s.s. "Himalaya" at Port Said, the Superintendent of the P. and O. Co. informs us that this occurrence will probably entail a delay of about 24 hours in the arrival of the s.s. "Peninsular" at Bombay, the latter vessel being the connecting steamer with the "Himalaya" at Aden.

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Six horses started for the Ascot Gold Cup with the following result:—

The White Knight	1
Radium	2
Torpoint	3

Also ran—Golden Measure, Peace with Honour, and Magellan.

Starting Prices—The White Knight, 4 to 7 on; Radium, 11 to 2 against and Turpoint 9 to 1 against.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

Severe Criticisms.

MR. HALDANE'S WARM DEFENCE.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

In the course of the debate in the House of Commons last night on the Territorial Army the critics, including Mr. Arnold Forster and Sir Charles Dilke, complained that the strength of the Army had been weakened and the Militia destroyed, while the Territorial Forces were merely ineffective volunteers under a new name.

Mr. Haldane warmly defended the scheme in which he had from the first followed the advice of the General Staff.

If the scheme were given time to work, he declared it would bring the army to a point of unprecedented efficiency.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.

Arrival at Christiania.

TO BE VISITED BY ROYALTY.

EXTENSIVE PROGRAMME OF FESTIVITIES.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The British Channel Fleet has arrived at Christiania on a week's visit.

An extensive programme of festivities has been arranged, including a dinner at the Palace and a visit by King Haakon and Queen Maud to the flagship.

SEDITION IN SEOUL.

British Subject Involved.

ACCUSED SENT TO JAIL.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

A telegram from Seoul states that a British subject named Bethell has been sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment for publishing an alleged seditious article against the Japanese in a Korean vernacular newspaper.

ACCIDENT TO MR. BURNS.

Suffering from Internal Strain.

DUE TO HELPING A MOTORIST.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Mr. John Burns is suffering from internal strain caused by the extreme effort to liberate a man who was pinned between two motor-cars.

THE SULTAN MULAI HAFID.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Mulai Hafid has been proclaimed Sultan of Tetuan.

AFGHAN BRIGANDS.

News of the Captured Hospital Assistant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JUNE 19.

It now transpires that the Native Hospital Assistant who was seized by Afghans on the Chaman-Peshin border, has been conveyed to Kandahar.

It may be remembered that a similar thing occurred in 1902, when Colonel Arthur Yate, Commanding the Baluchi Regiment at Chaman, happened to cross the border, while out shooting, and was seized and taken to the Afghan Fort at Spinboldak, four miles from Chaman, and was kept prisoner there for three months, and released only on representations being made to the Amir.

CHARGE AGAINST OFFICIALS.

Petition for Damages.

PLAINTIFF SUCCESSFUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

Mr. Justice Fletcher delivered judgment to-day in the case of Brojendro Kishore Houdry against Mr. L. O. Clarke, District Magistrate, Mymensingh, in which plaintiff claimed Rs. 20,000 as damages, for trespass, etc., in connection with the search of the plaintiff's kutchery, on the 28th April last.

The Judge gave Rs. 500 as damages, with costs on scale 2, on that sum.

A similar suit against Mr. Luffman, District Superintendent of Police, was dismissed with costs, on scale 2.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY AN ARMY CAPTAIN.

An Editor as Complainant

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JUNE 19.

The case of Mr. Chapman, Editor of the "Baluchistan Gazette," versus Captain Gray, R.A., Honorary Secretary, Quetta Races, was tried to-day before Mr. Biscoe, Assistant Political Agent, Quetta. Captain Gray is being charged with assault, under Sections 352 and 109, Indian Penal Code.

BILLS ON LONDON.

The Government of India are prepared to issue Bills of Exchange on the Secretary of State for India in London up to an aggregate amount of £500,000 at the rate of 1s. 3 29-32d. the rupee.

All applications for bills must be addressed to the Comptroller General at Calcutta and should reach him, as regards Calcutta tenderers, not later than 12 noon (Standard Time) on Thursday, the 25th June.

TINNEVELLY SEDITION CASE.

Speech for the Defence.

NO CASE FOR ASSESSORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 19.

The defence witnesses have all been examined in the Tinnevelly Sedition case, and yesterday and to-day Mr. A. S. Cowdell, Barrister for Subramania Siva, addressed the Court. He opened his arguments with reference to the legal points already argued on behalf of Chidambaram Pillay, but the Sessions Judge held that Siva was bound by the same ruling as that he had already given.

Mr. Cowdell then submitted that up to the present time the defence had no definite idea as to what were the particular words complained of in the case. It was essential that it should be recognised that there was absolutely no written record of the speech which could be receivable as evidence in any court of law, civil or criminal, but merely the oral testimony of witnesses, their memory being aided by notes. It was dangerous, if not impossible, for assessors in such circumstances to attempt to construct from such notes what really was said. The notes were also taken by the police, who had very strong interest in making out a case of sedition.

The case is proceeding.

INDIAN COAL INDUSTRY.

Development of the Central Provinces Fields.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

The development of the coal-fields of the Central Provinces is proceeding satisfactorily. the Pench Valley in particular being now exploited. Reports of the Geological Survey show that in the Bhandara District deposits of coal are very large. There is the Konkan fields with an area of ten miles. For example, seams of seven and ten feet thickness are exposed in the bed of streams and the quality is fairly good. On the Takia River, to the west, other seams crop out, and there is probably a continuous band of coal overlying the surface. The soil is not apparently very thick, and further explorations might well be made. With the extension of broad-gauge railways in the tract between Itarsi and Nagpur full exploitation of what are known as the southern coalfields of the Satpura-Gondwana basin seams assured, the "Pioneer" thinks, within the next few years.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.

Case Further Adjourned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 19.

From further evidence tendered to-day in the Wall case it transpired that Beaty had accepted the orders on his own account from Wall aggregating Rs. 75,000, on which he hoped to make a profit of 30 per cent. Of this amount he received only Rs. 15,000, and on the advice of the Deputy Commissioner. Sitapur, he offered tools not taken over by Wall to Government at a reduction of Rs. 21,000.

On the case coming on to-day several questions were put to accused by the Magistrate, which they refused to answer under instructions from their Barrister.

The hearing stands adjourned to the 29th.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM COMMISSION.

Question before Secretary of State.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

There are still no particulars known in India regarding the International Opium Commission. The matter is presumably being dealt with by the Secretary of State.

BURMA RAILWAY LOAN.

Details of Capital Expenditure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

With regard to the issue of Burma Railway stock, it may be noted that the proposed capital expenditure during the current financial year includes 34 lakhs on the main line, 30 1/2 on the Henzada-Kyangin and Pegu-Moulmein projects, 14 on Thingangyan-Pegu line and 3 lakhs on the Sagaing bridge.

THE PORT OF KARACHI.

Harbour Congested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 19.

In spite of the stagnation of trade generally, and the export trade in particular, the harbour is again congested, and three steamers, unable to secure wharf berths, are working in the stream. The inconvenience is slight, but that the situation should occur in such a bad season shows how inadequate is the present accommodation and how urgent is the development of the western channel scheme.

DEATH OF GENERAL SIMPSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 19.

The death is reported, at Ootacamund, yesterday, of Major-General G. Simpson, C.B., at the age of 63.

He was a very popular member of local society, and held many offices, including that of the President of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates, Secretary of the Cricket and Golf Clubs, and served on various committees.

He entered the Army in 1861, attained the rank of Major-General in 1900, and retired on a good service pension in 1906.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

Old-Age Pensions.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Tariff Reform or rather the Fiscal Question, for the two things are not precisely the same, has been very prominent. In the first place we have had a two days' debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Lawrence Hardy's amendment to the Finance Bill; then there has been a lively discussion in the same assembly on the continuance of the Sugar Convention—a proceeding that has driven some of the more ardent of our Free Traders to open revolt against the Government; and finally Lord Cromer as successor of the late Duke of Devonshire has made an interesting speech on the attitude of the section of Free Traders who, as he says, are an object of *Schadenfreude* to their opponents, being as they are between the hammer of Home Rule and the anvil of Tariff Reform. The terms of Mr. Hardy's amendment were as follows:—"That, in view of the growing liabilities of the nation for naval and military defence, old-age pensions, and education, and of the necessity for giving additional relief to ratepayers from the increasing charge for national services now thrown upon the rates, this House regrets that no attempt is made to increase the resources of the Exchequer by broadening the basis of taxation." Captain Morison-Bell, whose defeat of the Liberals in a bye-election in Devonshire caused a great sensation, seconded the amendment and was followed by the Postmaster-General Mr. Sydney Buxton, who contrary to general expectation is proving one of the successes of the present Government and who is being congratulated on all hands on the establishment of penny postage between this country and the United States. By the way, the British Exchequer will be a loser to the extent of £130,000 a year but everyone agrees that so desirable a reform is cheap at the price. Mr. Buxton in his speech on Monday pressed the Opposition to say what they precisely meant by broadening the basis of taxation—a request which Mr. Austen Chamberlain regarded as unreasonable. In effect he said as subsequent speakers on the same said: "Wait until we are in office and then we will unfold our plans." Mr. Bottomley, who seems very fruitful in ideas, interested the House by debating on the numerous sources of revenue that still remain untapped. Here are some of his recommendations:—a considerably graduated income-tax, and a super-tax on enormous incomes; the taxation of motor-cars; an employment tax of 1d. in the pound on the wages paid by employers; a heavy super-tax on incomes derived from foreign investments; the taxation of advertisements, of important theatres, of betting transactions, and of share certificates in joint stock companies. Mr. Lloyd George in his new capacity as Chancellor of the Exchequer also spoke on Monday night. He attributed the unwillingness of Mr. Hardy and his friends to explain their "vague and nebulous" amendment, to Mr. Balfour, a very wily strategist, who knew that debating tariff reform in Parliament was disadvantageous from the point of view of the Opposition, for in the House of Commons every argument could be answered, and it was much safer for tariff reformers to trust to the gramophone—a hit that made even the leader of the Opposition smile. The debate was resumed on Tuesday by Mr. Bonar Law who is by far the best debater in the Tariff Reform party and who spoke so effectively that Mr. Churchill was put up to reply to him. The President of the Board of Trade spoke well, as he generally does, but his remarks were unprepared and consequently left something to be desired. Mr. Balfour in his clever speech said one thing that particularly pleased Mr. Chaplin. "He (Mr. Churchill) "told us in his speech this afternoon that my hon. friend near me did not dare to touch the question of a tax on corn, because it would immediately produce a collision of opinion between the late Chancellor of the Exchequer and myself. That really is extremely absurd. It seems to be forgotten that I was a member of the Government which put a tax on corn, when the financial necessities of the country required it. And certainly, if I thought that the financial necessities of the country required it again, I should do again what I did in 1901, before, I may incidentally remark, the fiscal question arose at all. And, therefore, upon this subject of broadening the basis of taxation in connection with the taxation of foodstuffs, certainly, if the financial necessities of the country required it—which is the only thing we are discussing at this moment—I should no more shrink from doing it again than I shrank from doing it before." But Mr. Balfour said a little later that he would not be a party to increasing the proportionate burden of taxation laid upon the working classes. The Prime Minister in winding up the debate maintained that Free Trade will enable us to meet, and more than meet, all the liabilities before us—old age pensions and the rest. The division was interesting from the fact that for the first time a number of Unionist Free Traders including Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Stewart Bowles and Mr. Alexander Cross voted with the bulk of their party on the tariff issue.

THE KING'S VISIT TO REVAL.

In some quarters the Government have been censured for affording facilities to the Labour party to discuss the propriety of the Royal visit to Russia but the result shows that the decision was a wise one. If there had not been this debate and division it might have been thought abroad that the opposition in this country to the meeting at Reval was stronger and more important than it is. That Mr. O'Grady with the aid of the Nationalists and a section of the Ministerialists was only able to muster 59 supporters shows the present democratic House of Commons to be undeserving of some of the hard things said about it. There were only two "scenes": one arising from Mr. Keir-Hardie's charge against the Tsar of committing "atrocities," and his refusal at first to withdraw the word and the other from the indignation caused to Mr. Grayson by that self-sufficient gentleman being closured before he could open his lips, by Mr. Henderson leader of the Labour party. Various explanations of Mr. Henderson's action are given. I am told that he stopped Mr. Grayson simply because the latter declined to abide by the arrangements made all round that the debate should terminate at 5 o'clock. Sir Edward Grey by his "dignified and able speech," as Mr. Balfour styled it, has greatly added to his reputation.

THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AGITATION.

Since Mr. Asquith's pronouncement there has been no dimunition in the activity of the Suffragettes or any change in their senseless interruptions at public meetings addressed by prominent members of the Government. For example, Mr. Burns at the Theatre Royal, Oldham, on Saturday had to encounter a great deal of opposition from a number of the political sisterhood who, however, found in him more than a match. It must, however, have been rather exasperating when he was recalling the fact that his father worked in an Oldham factory fifty years ago to be interrupted by one of the female brigade impatiently shouting out "Tell us something about votes for women." A little later in reply to another interruptor he observed that last year he had the pleasure of passing a bill through Parliament enabling women to sit on local authorities. If the lady who had just interrupted him would go to a municipal school to learn manners she might qualify. She might probably be better engaged in sewing her brother's buttons on instead of disturbing the audience. He thought some of the women's own buttons were off. A little later he said of one specially energetic Suffragette: "I think that lady had better be asked to leave. Her loving husband is waiting for her outside." She caused amusement by ingenuously replying "I have not one" and the laughter increased when Mr. Burns rejoined "I don't want you." Presently voices apparently in the flies were heard shouting "Votes for Women." "There's another jolly row upstairs" was Mr. Burn's comment as a policeman spied the offenders and made them descend preparatory to their being ejected. One of them, Mrs. Gawthorpe, afterwards boasted that they secured entrance to the theatre by a ruse. "Together with Mrs. Baines, I was challenged by a steward at the entrance to the stage. I told him I was an artiste in next week's programme. 'Oh,' he said; 'pass on,' and we walked up a spiral staircase to the flies.' We barricaded ourselves off, and by a code of signals interrupted Mr. Burns at intervals, and the ladies and gentlemen on the platform looked helplessly about them, wondering where the voices came from, but in vain." Mrs. Gawthorpe and Mrs. Baines ought to be given a "turn" at the forthcoming greatly boomed open air demonstrations. It is to be hoped that the promoters will not be treated like some of their sex at a similar gathering on Shepley Green near Bradford on Sunday. The crowd, an enormous one, surrounded the platforms, half a dozen in number, sang comic songs and otherwise prevented the speakers being heard, also pelting them with eggs—"shop uns" I presume—and peas. Evidently the Bradford working men think that what is sauce for the Liberal goose—Conservative orators are never interfered with—is sauce for the suffragist gander. Not only does the hostility of mere males to women's suffrage or rather to the methods of its advocates seem to be growing, but steps have been taken at last to establish an organised opposition under the title of the National Women's Anti-Suffrage Association. In a memorial bearing the signatures of Mrs. Humphery Ward, Lady Jersey, Lady Dorothy Nevill, Lady Haversham, Lady Weardale, Mrs. Max Muller, Mrs. Arnold Toynbee and others some urgent reasons are set forth for not extending the franchise to women. "Those who advocate the political equality of the sexes which the parliamentary franchise involves, often advance the argument that taxation and representation should go together, but this is to revive the worn-out idea that the franchise should depend upon property, and to enfranchise women of property would inspire such discontent in the unenfranchised women, that a wholesale enfranchisement of the sex would in due course inevitably and equitably follow, with the result that (under adult suffrage) the voting women would outnumber the voting men by a majority greater than often decides the relative position of parties after a general election. Moreover, the political equalisation of the two sexes would involve the qualification of women for Parliament and the various offices under the Crown. Such a logical result is inconsistent with the physical conditions of female life. The promoters consider that each sex has a sphere as important as the other, and they earnestly deprecate the tendency which has been in recent times exhibited in some quarters to under-estimate the importance of the sphere which specially calls for the care and devotion of a woman namely, the home." The Suffragists and Suffragettes profess to regard the formation of the National Women's Anti-Suffrage Association with lofty disdain, but they do not conceal their surprise at seeing some of the names appended to the memorial "especially that of Mrs. Humphry Ward, their bright particular star in the literary firmament, and evidently they are not a little alarmed in spite of their denials. The progress of the Anti-Suffrage Association will be watched with interest. It may prove to be the death of a movement which, though it has made considerable headway and has attracted many ladies, especially those who work for their living and confirmed spinsters, is not, I believe, representative of the wishes of the large majority of the fair sex. In Hyde Park on Sunday one of the suffragettes, perhaps provoked to temper by the peculiarly irritating taunt that as they cannot be soldiers they ought not to be voters, declared that if there were a female administrator at the War Office military affairs might be better managed. At least, she added, women could not do worse than the drivelling old men who mismanaged things at the War Office during the Boer War. "A propos" I observe that in the discussion raised the other evening in the House of Lords on the Territorial Force—for the success of which Mr. Haldane is working like a Trojan—one peer declared that if half the clerks at the War Office were sent on a voyage round the world for the next six months it would be very much better for the scheme.

LORD ELGIN'S "RETIREMENT."

Somewhat late in the day "A Former Member of the Viceroy's Council in India" writes to the "Spectator" with reference to the exclusion of the Earl of Elgin from Mr. Asquith's Cabinet. The writer points out that there has been "curiously little comment in the Press" on the matter. That is true but there has been plenty of comment in private and many of Lord Elgin's English as well as Scottish friends who are aware of all the alleged circumstances are by no means pleased with the manner in which he has been treated. Scotsmen have a special reason for being sore for it means one fewer Scotsmen in the Government and from what I can learn another of their countrymen, now a member of the Cabinet, will shortly cease to occupy that position. I allude to Lord Tweedmouth the state of whose health is such as to make it doubtful if he can return to public life, at any rate for some time to come. Although as an administrator he has not been a conspicuous success, he was the best whip the Liberals have had since the days of Mr. Brand (afterwards Viscount Hampden) and a great deal of sympathy is felt for him. His supersession as First Lord of the Admiralty owing mainly (official statements notwithstanding) to the Kaiser's famous letter was a severe blow to him and probably contributed a great deal to his present collapse. The "Spectator's" correspondent writes of Lord Elgin's Viceroyalty in terms of the highest praise. "The roll of Indian Viceroys contains many great names but no one filled that high office more worthily than Lord Elgin. None of us who were in daily contact with him ever saw him lose his head or his temper. I only once saw him perturbed and that was when a high official on one occasion had not played quite straight with him. Lord Elgin who was always absolutely loyal to his subordinates could not understand any one he trusted being disloyal to him. During forty years of official life I have served under many good chiefs, but none of them have equalled Lord Elgin in single-minded devotions to duty and the State." "In these days of self-seeking and self-advertisement," adds the ex-Member of Council, "the disappearance from public life of a statesman who was the very negation of those popular qualities must leave a blank which it is difficult to fill, and his retirement is a matter which ought not to be passed over in silence." As a footnote the editor says:—"We are delighted to publish our correspondent's letter, for we believe that the dismissal—it can hardly be given any other name—of Lord Elgin from the Ministry was a great mistake and that in the late Colonial Secretary the nation has lost a loyal and self-sacrificing administrator—one who in fact and not merely in name tried to serve the State without thinking of his own career or his own interests. To say that truthfully of any public man is to say much." It is an open secret that there was no love lost between the steady-going and worthy Lord Elgin and his go-ahead and brilliant subordinate, Mr. Churchill, but I do not know what ground there may be for the rumour that the latter's friends worked to make him Colonial Secretary when the Government was reconstituted. Whatever may be said against Mr. Asquith nobody but over-zealous admirers of Mr. Churchill could have expected the new Prime Minister to be capable of committing that supreme act of folly. The Colonies would not have stood it. For a time, at least, Mr. Churchill is better in his position which is perhaps less showy than that of Secretary of State for Colonies but gives scope for useful work, and to give him his due he has done exceedingly well so far—witness his success in settling the dispute between the shipbuilders and their employes.

ANNUAL INDIAN DINNERS.

The Sind and Baluchistan dinner took place on Tuesday at the Cafe Royal Regent Street. It was not so largely attended as usual, only about 40 being present. General T. A. Cooke was in the chair and the company included General Sir Stanley Edwardes, Mr. T. Hart-Davies, M.P., Colonels Boughey, Carpendale, Even, Fitzgerald, Mayne and Craigie, Sir Edmund Fulton, Messrs. H. C. Mules (Collector of Karachi), R. Giles, E. Giles, Petrie, Eduljee Dinshaw and others connected with the province of Sind. General Cooke proposed the usual loyal toasts and the toast of the two provinces which was responded to by Mr. Mules. The rest of the evening was spent in social intercourse and mutual reminiscences.

The Indian Cavalry reunion, held the same evening at the Savoy Hotel under the presidency of one of the Mutiny heroes, General Sir Dighton Probyn, V. C., (Keeper of the Privy Purse) was, as is the invariably rule at this "function," largely attended. Last year when the Prince of Wales as Honorary Colonel of five Indian Cavalry regiments took the chair the company numbered about 13. This year about 110 present or ex-officers assisted. They included Generals Sir C. Egerton, Sir H. R. Green, G. C. Hogg, Sir R. C. Low, F. Lance, W. A. Lawrence, Sir C. R. Pennington, A. H. Prinsep, G. A. Prendergast, G. L. R. Richardson, G. R. Shakespear, J. C. Stewart, Sir J. Watson, V.C., J. Willoughby, Colonels Sir W. F. Chamberlain, C. P. Campbell, (Central India Horse), Sir C. J. O. FitzGerald (3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent), A.G. W. Hemans (1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent), Colonel Duncan Pitcher (3rd Southern Mahratta Horse); Major W. G. Cooper, Lieutenants B. H. Alderson, R. H. Patterson and M. C. Raymond, 34th Poona Horse; Lieutenant-Colonel H. Daniel, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry; Major da Costa and Lieutenant J. P. Thomson, 35th Scinde Horse and Major H. C. Hogg, 3rd Scinde Horse. The popular Honorary Secretary, Mr. Austin Low, was also present.

The Hyderabad Contingent dinner is taking place to-night at the Grand Hotel.

I understand that Sir Stewart Colvin Bayley is to preside at the I. C. S. dinner which takes place next Thursday at the Trocadero and which as I mentioned last week will be honoured by the presence of Viscount Morley of Blackburn. Lord Morley, I hear, has also accepted an invitation to attend the annual dinner of the Indian Medical Service.

MORAL EDUCATION.

Much interest is being shown here in the arrangements now being made for the First International Moral Education Congress which is to be held in London during the coming autumn. It is to be hoped that India will be adequately represented, for no country in the world stands to gain more from the adoption of the aims which it is the object of the Congress to promote. Methods of training and teaching; discipline, direct and indirect moral instruction, the relation of moral education to religious, intellectual, asthetic and physical education—these form the heads of the discussions in which some of the ablest specialists in Europe, in America and, it may be trusted, in India will take part. An official letter signed by, amongst others, Lord Avebury, Sir William Anson, Sir Edward Busk, Lord Fitzmaurice, Sir Oliver Lodge and Professor Michael E. Sadler mentions that the Congress has received the good wishes of the King and is under the patronage of the Ministers of Education for England, France, Italy, Spain, Belgium and other countries. The general committee consists of over 300 representatives of educational thought of all civilised nations and is presided over by M. Leon Bourgeois, ex-Prime Minister of France.

THE MONSOON.

Official Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

This week's official rainfall report gives the following particulars of progress of the monsoon during the seven days ending yesterday:—

"The Arabian Sea monsoon advanced rather rapidly northward along the west coast and was preceded by an area of low pressure, which, as it approached the north-east of the Arabian Sea, developed into a cyclonic storm, probably of only slight intensity. The storm had completely disappeared by the 18th, and whilst the monsoon gave heavy rain at many stations at the beginning of the week, it gave light rain at the end. An important change has also taken place over the Bay, where the first definite depression of the season began to form on the 16th, and by the 18th it was of considerable intensity, having moved in the meantime to the vicinity of Jessore. It occasioned widespread rain in Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bengal and Orissa, and on the 18th Calcutta received a deluge of over 12 inches in 24 hours. The cloud slowly extended northward, and on the 18th there were only a few stations in the Punjab and the north-west of the United Provinces where skies were free from cloud, while the excessive dryness of the air, which has been a characteristic feature for many months past in the central parts of the country, the United Provinces and the Punjab, is now disappearing. More than the usual amount of rain fell during the week in Bengal and the Konkan, the excess in the former being chiefly due to the heavy fall at Calcutta. The rainfall for the period from the 7th is now normal in Bengal and is in smaller defect than it was last week in Orissa, east of the United Provinces, Gujarat, west of Central India, east of the Central Provinces and on the West Coast. It is still however more than 20 per cent. in defect over the greater part of the country.

THE German Emperor, accompanied by the Empress, will go to Stockholm, to return the visit of the Swedish Sovereigns, in the month of August.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Budget.

THE following are extracts from the Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1908-09 which will be presented to the Legislative Council at Poona at its meeting to-day by the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie:—

Up to the present, the statement has been presented to the Council on the understanding that figures of the Budget estimates were unalterable The consequence has been that Honourable Members have felt that their comments were of little practical value. They will learn, therefore, with satisfaction that Government are ready and anxious to receive suggestions and criticisms particularly relating to the provisions on the expenditure side of the Budget. These provisions are capable of alteration by re-appropriation. For instance, if any Honourable Member were to suggest that the expenditure provided, say for Education, is insufficient, it may be possible for Government, if the suggestion be accepted, to provide more under that head by reduction of the provision under some other head, say of Public Works. Even if reappropriation be impossible, it is always possible for us to obtain the sanction of the Government of India to provision out of our balances for increased expenditure. There is thus a way in which the Council may be able to modify the Budget, at any rate, on its expenditure side, and it is hoped that the appreciation of this fact will give Honourable Members a greater interest in the statement than they have been able to take in the past.

REVISED ESTIMATES OF 1907-08.

The opening balance of the year 1907-08 taken in the Budget at 1,00,36 is now estimated at 98,18, the difference being due to the revenues of 1906-07 having proved lower by 6,16 and the expenditure less by 3,98 than the Revised estimates of that year.

The total Provincial revenue is now estimated at 5,69,50 against 5,76,98 entered in the Budget, a drop of 7½ lakhs in round numbers. If this estimate, which personally I think sanguine, is realised, we may congratulate ourselves. The season in both the Presidency Proper and Sind proved to be decidedly bad. In Sind the inundation was unprecedentedly low and in the Presidency both "kharif" and "rabi" crops failed over large areas. Under "Land Revenue" liberal suspensions and remissions have been given; and, but for the facts that half the loss due to these falls upon Imperial and that we are guaranteed a fixed minimum land revenue by the Government of India our resources would have been seriously affected. Luckily no important decrease of revenue is expected under any other head, while considerable increases are expected under "Excise, Assessed Taxes and Forest." The causes of increase are generally those assigned in last year's Financial Statement, section relating to the Budget estimate. We expected a development of revenues and got more than we anticipated.

The total Provincial expenditure is now estimated at 5,82,70 against 5,85,46 entered in the Budget. The net saving of 2,76 is attributable to expenditure short of the estimates on (i) revisions of the revenue forest, judicial, educational and veterinary establishments, (ii) the Agricultural College, (iii) grants to municipalities for sanitary projects, (iv) superannuation allowances and pensions and (v) minor irrigation works, partially counter-balanced by larger expenditure chiefly on public works to which money was diverted from the heads noted above as soon as it was apparent that savings were likely to become available. The decrease in the irrigation interest charge is due to the revised system of calculating interest on productive debt, already explained in paragraph 4. As regards (i) the failure to spend up to the estimates is mainly due to the difficulty of getting schemes through for sanction. There can be no doubt that this difficulty would be largely overcome if the Local Government's power of final sanction could be extended. The saving in item (ii) was due to the construction of the College buildings not having progressed as rapidly as was anticipated. It is a great pity that the expenditure on Municipal schools in Bombay should have had to be postponed. The reason for this is that the Municipality was not ready with its scheme. Much the same difficulty occurred in respect of the grants under (iii); the money was provided but the schemes of sanitation were not ready.

MUNICIPAL CHARGES.

The passing of the City of Bombay Police Charges Act, 1907, has brought to a satisfactory conclusion the long pending question of the debit to the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay of 3-4ths of the charges connected with the City Police. The Act relieves the Corporation of all expenses on account of the police of the City of Bombay, and makes it liable for certain medical, educational and other expenditure hitherto borne by Government. The arrangements involve not only an immediate saving to the Municipality but also enable it to escape large inevitable increases in the near future on account of police charges over which it can have no control. An increase in the pay of the constables and Havaldars of the city police has already been sanctioned by Government during the current year and a scheme for the complete reorganisation of the Force is now under consideration. The cost of the Medical and Educational Services which have been transferred to the Municipality will undoubtedly expand, but in regard to this expansion the Municipality will have full control and authority, which it did not possess in respect of the Police charges which were formerly borne by it. The new arrangements take effect from 1907-08, and are reflected in the large increase under the head "Police" and decrease under "Medical noticeable in the Revised.

With the sanction of the Secretary of State the Government of India have abolished, with effect from the year 1907-08, the fees which were hitherto charged by Government for the audit of the accounts of Municipalities. District Local Boards, Cantonments, and certain other local bodies and funds. The fees levied for the audit of the accounts of Wards' Estates, of the Administrator General and Official Assignee and in similar cases where the fund or office is maintained in the interest of private individuals will, however, continue to be recovered. The Government of India have sanctioned an annual assignment of 67 from Imperial to Provincial revenues in order to compensate the latter for the loss involved by the abolition of the fees in question This arrangement has been taken into account in framing the Revised estimate of 1907-08.

The closing balance of the year is now estimated at 84,98, or a decline of 6,90 from the Budget. Important variation between the Budget and Revised estimates are explained in greater detail in Section II of Part II.

Indirect famine expenditure in 1907-08 is estimated in the Revised at 1,30 against 3 entered in the Budget, the increase being due mainly to the grant of grain compensation and other allowances necessitated by the scarcity for which no provision was made in the Budget. The disbursements and recoveries of takavi and other loans in the Provincial Advance and Loan Account are estimated at 33,39 and 31,75 respectively as compared with 26,55 and 41,81 entered in the Budget, the differences being due to an increase in the amounts advanced to cultivators and a diminution in recoveries due to the prevailing scarcity.

The Council may be surprised to find no entry for expenditure on direct Famine Relief. The reason

is that such expenditure is now Imperial until it reaches a limit of 80 lakhs determined according to the arrangement concluded by the Government of India, as announced in the Financial Statement of 1907-08. The expenditure is estimated at the trifling sum of 34. Considering the extent of the failure of the crop, this is a matter for profound congratulation. The failure, great as it is, is far less than in 1905-06 and it follows an unprecedentedly good year. But the main cause of the trifling expenditure required is undoubtedly the high rate of wages now prevalent, and the keen demand for employment in relation to the numbers of the labouring population. Wages are everywhere extraordinarily high and the demand for labour in Bombay, Ahmedabad and other centres seems to be well maintained in spite of the depression, which we all hope may be temporary in the yarn industry. The necessity for relief is at present confined almost entirely to the district of the Panch Mahals, where, however, the need for it has been largely reduced by judicious and liberal grants of tagai for useful agricultural works, such as "kacha" wells and field embankments. In West Khandesh also considerable employment has been found by the extension of forest operations for such of the Bhils as were in danger of falling in destitution. Reports of the mhowra crop on which the people of these districts largely depend for subsistence in the hot weather are encouraging.

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF 1908-09.

The closing balance for 1907-08 is estimated at 84,98. The balance (87) to the credit of the Government Central Book Depot Fund, which has been abolished, is credited to Provincial revenues. The Budget of 1908-09 thus opens with a balance of 85,85, which, it is anticipated, will be reduced to 80,76 by the close of the year, the total revenue being estimated at 6,04,04 and the total expenditure at 6,09,13.

The revenue estimates for 1908-09 are, as usual, framed in anticipation of a normal season and allow for expected increases under several heads, chiefly Land Revenue (including the portion due to Irrigation), Excise, Assessed Taxes and Forest.

The estimate of Land Revenue (including the portion due to Irrigation) is taken at the high figure of 4,25,00 (Provincial share= 2,12,50) in the expectation that with a normal season it will be possible to collect a part of the suspended revenue in addition to the current demand for 1908-09. The figures of the estimated demand, collections, remissions, and suspensions for the years 1907-08 and 1908-09 are given below :—

		1907-08, Revised.	1908-09. Budget.
Balance...	...	1,38,84	1,54,81
Demand...	...	4,11,92	4,08,15
		5,50,76	5,62,96
Collections	...	3,60,00	4,25,00
Remissions	...	35,95	20,05
		3,95,95	4,45,05
Balance { Suspensions...		72,65	32,60
Balance { Arrears	...	82,16	85,31
		1,54,81	1,17,91

It will be seen that due allowance has been made for the grant of the suspensions and remissions necessitated by the unsatisfactory character of the monsoon of 1907. The calculation is that the suspended revenue will be reduced by 40,05, of which however only 16,85 will be collected while 20,05 will come due for remission under the rules whereby arrears of suspended revenue more than three years old are remitted. The estimated collections amount to a little more than 4 per cent. over the current demand, and cannot be regarded as otherwise than very moderate.

It is convenient to introduce in this place a reference to the items composing the provision of "Fixed allotment and adjustments" of which details are given in paragraph 35 (a), pages 23 and 24. It will be observed that the Government of India make us an assignment of 88,68 of which 42,77 represent the fixed assignment provided under the quasi-permanent settlement. Several of the items represent adjustments, but most of them are equivalent to a grant-in-aid in addition to our settlement allotment. Important examples are, the assignment for Police Reorganisation 9,50, for additional Police Reforms 4,25, for Primary Education 5,00, for development of technical and industrial education 1,67, for improvement in sanitation 4,50, for Agriculture and Veterinary development 3,50, and for grants-in-aid for District Boards 7,00. These and similar grants represent roughly the share the Government of India has seen fit to allow us out of the available surpluses of recent years. There is just ground for acknowledging the liberality of the Government of India ; but it is impossible to deny that the grants would have taken a more convenient from if they had not been ear-marked for special objects of expenditure. There is no danger of any of these objects being neglected by this Government, and nothing but advantage, the Council will agree, would result from our having freedom in the allocation of such funds as it may be possible to spare for us from the general purse. The relative urgency of the different needs of the Presidency is a matter of which we can justly claim to be the best Judges.

LIQUOR DUTIES AND CONSUMPTION.

For the reasons explained in paragraph 12 of the last year's Financial Statement, a continuous growth of the Excise revenue is anticipated for some time to come. It will interest the Council to learn that the facts and figures given in the Excise Administration Report for 1906-07 seem to indicate that while the single shop auction system has the effect of increasing licit consumption, the increase of the duties has had the effect, especially in the towns which in most districts are the drinking centres, of restraining and diminishing it. This Government has accepted the central distillery and single shop system, but has never liked the system of auctioning the shops, which has been deliberately prescribed by the Government of India contrary to the advice of the Excise Committee. The system will have to be carefully watched and if it be found, as there are grounds for suspecting, to stimulate consumption unduly, the Government of India will have to be asked to modify it.

Under "Assessed Taxes" a slight increase has been estimated for. It may be doubted, however, whether in view of the depression in the yarn trade it will be realised. The revised estimate showed a drop as compared with the actuals for 1906-07.

Under "Forest" increased receipts are expected in all the circles from the sale of timber and other forest produce. The development of our forests, especially in Sind and the Southern Circle is progressing steadily, and nothing but severe famine can interrupt the growth of the revenues.

In view of the satisfactory state of Provincial balances, Government have resolved to abolish the tolls levied at certain toll bars, the receipts from which amounted to :—

23 in the Southern Division,
19 „ „ Central Division, and
8 „ „ Northern Division.

Total ... 50

As the tolls constitute a tax which, in some cases, may press heavily upon a poor class of the community, Government will be glad to extend this policy. Whether they will be able to do so will depend entirely on the future financial position which has yet to be seen, and must depend almost entirely on the character of the seasons.

Before proceeding to explain the important points in the expenditure Budget for the current year it is observed that the Government of India have decided to exclude from the Central Estimates the [illegible] made by the Police Commission and Accounts the transactions of the District Local Boards and other Local Funds which were hitherto classed as "Incorporated." The decision is based on the principle that the General Budget should deal solely with the receipts and expenditure of the general administration, and not with revenues which concern only limited areas, are derived from special sources and are devoted to special purposes or placed under the control of specially constituted local authorities. If the revenues of a fund have not been specially

ASSIGNED TO LOCAL MANAGEMENT

and the expenditure is under the orders of Government, the fund will cease to have a separate existence and its accounts will be absorbed in the Imperial or Provincial accounts according to the facts of the case. If, on the other hand, the income and expenditure are clearly under the control of a local authority, the fund will be excluded and treated for budget purposes exactly like Municipal or Cantonment Funds. In accordance with this decision the transactions connected with the District Local Fund and the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund are now excluded from the General Accounts of this Presidency, while those connected with the Government Central Book Depot Fund are merged in the general revenues, and the balance to the credit of the fund (87) is credited to Provincial revenues. The sale proceeds (97) of the Government Promissory Notes belonging to the last named fund have also been credited lately to Provincial revenues. The adjusting heads used for contributions between Provincial and Local revenues also cease to exist, and contributions made from Provincial revenues to any Local fund, or vice versa, are charged as expenditure or shown as a receipt (as the case may be) under the head which is most appropriate to the nature of the item. Thus a grant to a Local Board for educational expenditure now appears under the head "22, Education ;" a grant for plague expenditure under the head "24, Medical ;" a grant for the construction of roads under "45, Civil Works ;" and a grant for general purposes—such as a grant to make good a deficit—has been classified under the head "32, Miscellaneous."

In paragraph 18 of the last year's Financial Statement allusion was made to the tendency to over-estimate expenditure in normal years, which is a frequent subject of criticism in connection with our budget. Of the various causes which produce this tendency, it is believed that the most important, and certainly the most universal in its effect is the anxiety of disbursing officers not to outrun the particular grants with the expenditure of which they are entrusted. Every disbursing officer aims, as a rule, at closing the year with a margin of saving rather than a margin of excess over his allotments, with the result that the aggregate of all these margins comes to a considerable total saving on the Provincial estimates. In order to prevent the inclusion in the budget of a provision larger than was likely to be actually expended within the year, the Government of India have been in the habit of making reductions in the budget estimate under one or more Provincial heads of expenditure, and when such a reduction was made under a major head of expenditure, it was obligatory on the Local Government to distribute the amount among the minor and sub-heads subordinate thereto. The subordinate disbursing officers entrusted with the expenditure then applied to the reduced allotment the methods described above and the consequence was that they underspent even that. To avoid this result the Government of India have now adopted a modification of the system of correcting the Provincial estimates, which is described below.

CORRECTING PROVINCIAL ESTIMATES.

The estimate framed by the Local Government under each major head is examined by the Government of India in the ordinary way, any specific items of expenditure which are doubtful or inadmissible being modified or eliminated, as the case may require. From the total provision which is finally arrived at in this manner a lump deduction is made, if this should appear necessary with regard to the circumstances of the year and the experience of previous years, so as to reduce the total of the major head to the amount of the probable actual expenditure. The figure thus reduced is entered in the Provincial budget and inall published official statistics as the sanctioned estimate for the major head. The lump deductions, however, will not operate to curtail expenditure which has been duly approved, and for which provision has been made in the unreduced grant. On the contrary, the unreduced grant will be shown in the detailed Civil Estimates, distributed among the minor heads and sub-heads and divided among the disbursing officers, exactly as if it were the sanctioned budget total of the major head. In these estimates, the lump deduction will be shown at the foot of the head as "Probable savings." It is believed that these arrangments will result in greater accuracy of the Provincial estimates of expenditure than has been found practicable in the past. In the current year's Budget lump deductions for "Probable savings" in accordance with this system have been made under the following major heads :—

			Lump deduction.
3,	Land Revenue	...	1,67
7, 11,	Excise, Forest } Provincial Share	...	56 56
19-A,	Law and Justice—Courts of Law...		50
19-B,	„ „ —Jails ...	...	25
20,	Police...	...	1,22
22,	Education	...	2,00
24,	Medical	...	1,45

The expenditure Budget includes provision for the revision of the subordinate district and village officers' establishments, in Sind and of excise and registration, establishments, mentioned in paragraphs 13 and 14 of the last year's Financial Statement, which have already been sanctioned. Provision has also been made for (i) the revision, in part, of subordinate forest establishments, (ii) the grant of local allowances to clerical establishments in the City of Bombay, (iii) additional police reforms for which the Government of India have made an assignment of 4,25 in addition to the previous assignment of 9,50, (iv) primary school buidings in Bombay City, which will be financed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation with the help of the Government grant, (v.) grant to the Rajkumar College, (vi.) increased expenditure at the College of Science, Poona, and the Elphinstone, Deccan and Grant Medical Colleges, (vii.) improvement of secondary education, (viii.) improvement of the pay of teachers in primary schools, (ix.) the introduction of the new Code of Regulations for European Schools, (x) the equipment of hospitals, (xi), grants-in-aid to local bodies for sanitary projects, and (xii) special grants for the encouragement of evacuation, and rat destruction.

18. The reasons which necessitate the provision for item (i) were explained in paragraph 14 of last year's Financial Statement. The final proposals of this Government, which involve an additional expenditure of about Rs. 2 1/4 lakhs per annum, will shortly be submitted to the Government of India.

In view of the increased cost of living in the City of Bombay proposals have been submitted to the Government of India for the grant of local allowances to all clerical establishment employed in the City, whose salary does not exceed a certain limit. The question is still under the consideration of the higher authorities, but a provision of 74 for the extra Provincial charge which may have to be paid this year has been made in the Budget in expectation of sanction.

POLICE REFORMS.

The additional police reforms mentioned under (iii) consist of the continued working out of the proposals made by the Police Commission and approved by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. We are making vigorous efforts to expend the allotment made by the Government of India and hope to make considerable progress during the current year. The greater part of the additional allotment of 4,25 will be utilised to meet the charges on account of the increase of pay which has recently been sanctioned for the lower ranks of the Police throughout the Presidency including Sind, as well as for those in the City of Bombay. Schemes for the reorganization of the Police in the districts and on the Railways are being brought into final shape, and there should be no difficulty in expending the whole of the allotment made by the Government of India.

The special provision which was made in last year's budget for primary school buildings in Bombay City (item iv) could not be utilised as the Bombay Municipal Corporation has not yet framed a programme for their construction. A provision of 1,31 is repeated in this year's budget.

The provision for grant-in-aid to the Rajkumar College (item v) includes, besides the annual subvention of 25, arrears of grant-in-aid to be paid from Imperial revenues to cover the extra expenditure incurred before 1907-08 in consequence of the reorganization of the College staff.

Under (vi), last year's provision of 50 for a new Engineering Laboratory in the College of Science, Poona, was not utilised because it has been decided that the new Professor of Mechanical Engineering should, on his arrival in India, design the proposed laboratory and select suitable equipment. The provision has, therefore, been repeated in this year's budget. On the retirement of the present Professor of Chemistry and Geology in this College it is intended to appoint two Profersors, one for Chemistry and one for Geology and Zoology. The superior staff of the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges will be strengthened by the appointment of an Assistant to the Professors of Mathematics in these institutions, while that of the Grant Medical College and the J. J. Hospital is proposed to be strengthened in pursuance of the recommendations which were made some time back by the Grant Medical College Reorganisation Committee.

Item (vii) represents provision for hostels and play-grounds (2,12), the revision of the pay of Head Masters principally with a view to make it personal, and the appointment of an Inspector of Drawing. These form part of a programme submitted by the Director of Public Instruction in response to certain suggestions made by the Government of India for the general improvement of secondary education. In making the suggestions we have been given to understand that no help from Imperial revenues should be looked for, and that the whole cost of such improvements in secondary education as might be undertaken must be met from Provincial revenues. The programme which involves recurring and non-recurring expenditure of about 10,00 will be worked up to as funds are available.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS' TEACHERS.

The provision of 50 for the improvement of the pay of teachers in primary schools (item viii) marks the first step in the direction of an urgently needed reform. There is no doubt that these teachers are greatly under-paid. The expenditure involved is, however, heavy and in view of the fact that large grants have been made to Local Boards for the development of primary education, it is proper that they should bear a substantial share of the cost. We have provided 50 in the hope that 1,00 will be spent in the current year, the other 50 being contributed by local bodies.

Under (ix) full provision is made for the expenditure—estimated at 76—involved in the introduction of the new Code of Regulations for European Schools. The Government of India have sanctioned an annual grant of 35 from Imperial revenues, but have declined to make an additional assignment to cover the balance of the estimated charge.

The attention of Government having been drawn to the necessity of placing the hospitals in this Presidency in a more satisfactory condition in point of equipment, a special provision of 1,14 has been made for it (item x).

In pursuance of the policy explained in the last year's Financial Statement provision has been made (item xi) for grants to local bodies in aid of sanitary projects. The Government of India have also made an annual assignment of 4,50 to Provincial revenues, with a view to assist in the adoption of measures for the improvement of the public health. The money is to be expended at the discretion of this Government on sanitary improvements with special reference to the prevention of plague. The rapidity with which this money can be expended will depend largely upon the quickness with which local bodies are able to submit their schemes of sanitary improvements. As stated to the Council last year Government have already arranged to place at the disposal of the Local Bodies expert assistance in the preparation of their schemes. It remains with the Local Bodies to take advantage of this assistance to the greatest possible extent and to submit their schemes with the least possible delay.

Since last year we have been placing at the disposal of the collectors of the districts in which plague is rife special grants to enable them to encourage evacuation, inoculation and rat destruction. This year's provision for direct plague expenditure includes 1,00 on this account (item xii).

Indirect famine expenditure in 1908-09 is estimated at 3,43 chiefly on account of grain compensation and temporary establishments. Direct famine expenditure estimated at 5,00 will be borne by Imperial revenues. The provision for plague expenditure in 1908-09 amounts to 4,75 (2,63 direct and 2,12 indirect) ; and about three-fourths of 1,52 provided for the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory may be regarded as a plague liability.

The amounts provided for large Protective Works which are furnished by the Government of India do not appear in our Budget. The allotment for the coming year is 14,06. The expenditure will be principally upon the two great storage works on the Godavari and Pravara rivers in the Nasik and Ahmednagar Districts. It is greatly to be wished that the assignment could have been larger, but seeing that it is made out of current revenues, we could hardly expect more in a year commencing with a very considerable famine which, of course, makes a heavy demand upon the resources of the Imperial Government. At the same time, we have not failed to urge upon the Government of India the extreme importance of assuring a sufficiency of funds to prosecute these

PROTECTIVE WOBKS

to a rapid conclusion. As long as the provision of funds depends upon current revenues there is always the extreme risk of the allotments being irregular and insufficient. The greatest deliberation is obviously necessary in preparing and deciding upon costly Protective Schemes which can hardly be expected to prove remunerative. Once, however, such schemes have been decided on, the only truly economical policy is to complete them rapidly in order that they may earn their full return in as short a time as possible. We reckon that on the two schemes above mentioned we could spend, if funds were available, up to 24 lakhs per annum, while, when other great projects were sanctioned, we could with proper organisation incur an annual expenditure of 50 lakhs. Our aim is to obtain from the Government of India a sure annual allotment for Protective Irrigation of not less than that sum. Our proposals are under the consideration of the Government of India.

In the Provincial Advance and Loan Account the payments of takavi and other loans are estimated at 45,15, and the recoveries at 28,95. The estimate includes special provision for (i) takavi advances to sugarcane cultivators on lands irrigated by the Nira Canal in the Purandhar, Bhimthadi and Indapur Talukas of Poona District, and (ii) the grant of loans to the Gujarat talukdars to effect a settlement on a cash down basis of their debts.

Item (i) represents the interesting experiments in the financing of the cultivation of rich and assured crops of which sugarcane irrigated by the Nira Canal is a typical example. The area under this crop aggregates in round numbers some 8,000 acres. The sum required to finance an acre of sugarcane is roughly about Rs. 400 per annum and for the proper financing therefore of the 8,000 acres a capital of some 32 lahks per annum is required. This sum is obtained in the majority of the instances by the cultivators from the local savkars who advance cash for preliminary expenses frequently at the heavy interest of 18 per cent., supplying oil-cake and artificial manure at similar high rates of interest and at an enormously high brokerage, bringing the total charge, as we are informed, to something like 40 per cent. The savkar also conducts the brokerage of the jagri on similarly

RUINOUS TERMS.

The consequence is that the profits of the cultivator in the growing of this extremely valuable crop, on which such large sums are embarked, are reduced to an insignificant amount estimated frequently not to exceed Rs. 30 per acre. The experiment is intended to demonstrate the possibility of financing the cultivators of this crop on much easier terms and securing them much better profits. A Special Officer has been appointed and has been entrusted with the distribution of 2 lakhs per annum among selected cultivators. He will make the necessary advances for preliminary expenses, provide oil-cake and artificial manures and conduct the marketing of the jagri at reasonable rates of interest and brokerage, probably not exceeding 9 per cent. This extremely moderate charge, as is calculated, will make the experiment, which, of course, is debited with the cost of the Special Officer and his establishment, at the least self-supporting. The experiment was started only in January last, but already promises to be successful. It will be continued for a few years and the experience thus gained will be placed at the disposal of the public in the hope that some Banking Agency may be induced to step in and compete with the savkar for the financing of this valuable crop. It has been alleged that by this experiment, Government are unjustifiably interfering with private enterprise. This, it need scarcely be observed, is far from being the case. On the contrary, Government are merely endeavouring to demonetrate by an example that an exceedingly favourable opening exists for an enterprise on a large scale similar to the Agricultural Bank of Egypt, the introduction of which was preceded by experiment on similar lines.

Item (ii) represents a measure for freeing the talukdars from their indebtedness. Their relief from the ruin brought upon them originally by extravagance and bad management and intensified by famine is an object of sufficient public importance to justify the advance from public funds by Government, especially as loans on a reasonably low rate of interest cannot otherwise be obtained. Government have recently addressed Collectors expressing their sympathy with the heads of ancient families that are fallen on evil days and their readiness to help, if they will allow their estates to be brought under the management of the Courts of Wards. In some instances, it will be possible by means of loans to provide the funds necessary to effect compositions with creditors on the basis of immediate cash payment.

A RECORD REVENUE.

It is, on the whole, exceedingly satisfactory that we should find ourselves again, despite the prevailing scarcity, with a record revenue. We have also estimated for a record expenditure which, in the circumstances, the Council will no doubt admit is fully justified. But the Council will not fail to observe that in both the years 1907-08 and 1908-09, we expect our expenditure to exceed our receipts. In other words, we are more than living up to our income and drawing upon our still handsome balances. While we have good balances the position is perfectly sound, so long as our over-draft consists entirely of non-recurring or merely temporary expenditure. But there is this difficulty before us. We are confronted with the probability of very considerable demands for recurring expenditure. There is a disagreeable probability that the allotments which the Government of India are in a position to make will not nearly suffice for the necessary expenditure on Police, if all the intended reforms are to be carried out. The liability on this account is not likely to be less than 10 lakhs per annum and may amount to 16 lakhs. There is hardly any one of the great spending departments which has not heavy recurring demands to make. In meeting these demands we shall undoubtedly have to proceed with slowness and caution. But we trust to be able to meet them all within a reasonable period provided only we can obtain a succession of such seasons as we had between 1878 and 1895. There is no reason whatever why we should not enjoy a recurrence of fairly good seasons. We had had such season in 1903 and another in 1906. I do not share the pessimism of those who say that India is undergoing a change of climate. Just as there have been long periods of drought and bad seasons in pre-British times, so we have had a succession of bad seasons since 1896. But there is no ground whatever for supposing that between these bad times there will not be an interval during which this Presidency will enjoy on the whole sufficient and fairly distributed rainfall. It should be remembered that the Madras Presidency has had a succession of good seasons, with only partial interruption, for something like thirty years. We have every justification for hoping we may enjoy similar good fortune. But until the good times come we cannot add largely to our existing high rate of recurring expenditure.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

More Rain Urgently Needed.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 17th June 1908.

Rain during week good to moderate in parts Surat, Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak and Kathiawar and slight in parts Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Baroda, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha. Sowing of kharif crops continues in parts Larkana, Hyderabad, Kaira, Konkan and Karnatak, and transplantation commenced in parts Karachi and Larkana. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Thana, Deccan, Baroda and Mahi Kantha. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts Kaira, Deccan, Baroda and Cutch. Supply of drinking water sufficient except in parts Panch Mahals, Surat, Deccan, Bijapur, Kathiawar and Baroda. Water for irrigation insufficient in parts Karachi, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Panch Mahals, Surat, Deccan, Bijapur, Baroda, Cutch and Kathiawar. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind 36 to 49 per cent, in Gujarat 35 to 72 per cent., in Konkan 29 to 35 per cent., in Deccan 33 to 61 per cent., and in Karnatak 37 to 65 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain generally adequate. Demand for labour generally sufficient, and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 7th instant : works—Panch Mahals 1,247, West Khandesh 180 ; gratuitous—Panch Mahals 1,060, West Khandesh 1,510, Nasik 1,057, Ahmednagar 972, Poona 151, Sholapur 598.

THE RETIRED ANGLO-INDIAN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It comes quite natural to extend a sympathetic hand to the worn-out jaded Anglo-Indian, whether official or unofficial, whose fate has been, for better or for worse, cast upon India's Coral Strand, at the systematic "Touting" that goes on to entice and capture him from returning to the land of his birth after retirement from an enervating climate like India, and urging him to throw in his lot with those who are beyond the Seven Seas for a new home which is to be created there. Southern Europe has been well tapped in the past by numerous disinterested correspondents to discover a Home Sweet Home for him, and these efforts have been freely ventilated in the Bombay papers, but it is not known how many have forsaken their own Tight Little Island for a permanent residence under a foreign Flag. This information would indeed be valuable to them. Recently several tempting descriptive accounts of countries under the British Flag like Canada, Australia, and New Zealand appeared in the columns of a contemporary. One of these is from Mr. St. Michael-Podmore who spent some four years in studying the special conditions of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, but unfortunately it looks as if he is holding a Brief for Australasia against Canada and New Zealand in the special interests of the broken down Anglo-Indian who is asked to begin life again by acquiring Agricultural lands with plentiful supply of water in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Western and Southern Australia. Mr. Joseph MacFarlane who has lived all his life in New Zealand, upsets Mr. Podmore's statement by quoting unimpeachable authorites speaking in favour of New Zealand which has, in consequence, been hailed as the "Island Queen of the Pacific. Besides, the advertisements in the papers support Mr. MacFarlane for New Zealand as the country for being famous for three seekers, that is the Home, Health, and the Settler or Sight Seer, with the best of Farm lands, temperate climate, never failing water supply, and with the lowest death rate in the world ; while Canada, the "Snow Queen," unassailably claims for herself the proud title of being "The loveliest Country on Earth"; and Tasmania steps in to proclaim herself as the "Garden Island of the South" for the Anglo-Indian and, especially, for time-expired British soldiers. But the chief point is missed. The Anglo-Indian who has given the best of his energetic life for India, wants, in the evening of his life before "Crossing the Bar," to lead a quite life. He scarcely has the inclination to indulge in felling huge trees, to clear away forests, to ride at a break neck rate, or even to swim across rivers or oceans. He simply wants to end his days in peace and quietness with his devoted family in the dear Home Land, and it would be very hard indeed for him to snap this sacred Home chain for an experimental bush life however tempting this might be in Canada, Australia or New Zealand. Simply, it would be a dead loss to the Colonies to import spent vitality for infusing fresh energy for developing the land which undoubtedly requires young blood ready to accept the new work with its new conditions and carry it through to the end whether for success or failure. Age and constitution go dead against the retired officials from India to begin new exploiting work in any of the colonies. Only recently, about January last, the "Madras Mail" struck a note of warning to intending retired officials. Of course it is quite a different thing to embark for the colonies with a good bread-earning profession at the back of you like the Medical, Legal, Mechanical, &c., at any of the large centres as a fall back. And, even in this, age must be reckoned with. Dr. Arthur, who never loses an opportunity to present Australasia favourably, looks upon Australia as the "Paradise of the working man."—Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

GOVERNMENT AND KATHIAWAR STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The letter under the signature of a "Kathi" which appeared a few days ago in some of the newspapers seem evidently to have been written by a disappointed suitor. This letter refers presumably to the decision of Government in the succession case of Josdan which is a Kathi State. The principle laid down by Government in this case was that the rule of Primogeniture would govern all the Kathi States. From my close connection with Kathiawad I can venture to say that this decision has been hailed as a great boon by all the Chiefs. The rule of partition resulted in a complete disintegration of the Talukas and the shareholders were simply reduced to a most deplorable state. No Talukdar can efficiently wield jurisdiction which he values most unless he has adequate resources at his disposal. But for the rule of partition the Taluka of Jetpur would have ranked as one of the leading first class States in the province. It was therefore in the interests of the States and Talukas which were subject to the rule of partition that the British Government as the paramount power were bound to intervene. Again the rule of Primogeniture was not thrust by Government against the wishes of the leading Kathi Chiefs. So far back as 1865 and 1880-81 the Government were pleased to sound their wishes and views and they all expressed their opinion in favour of the rule of Primogeniture. No Government can surely afford to please all the parties. The bare assertion of a disappointed claimant that a certain decision of Government has created unrest in Kathiawad can have no value or weight. Being baffled in all the attempts sanctioned by law and procedure to get the decision of Government reversed the writer seems to have thought it proper to indulge in such unfounded assertions.—Yours, etc.,

TRUTH.

SIR JAMSETJEE'S FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

The third day's funeral obsequies in connection with the death of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, fourth Baronet, were performed yesterday afternoon, at his residence "Mazagon Castle," in the presence of a large assemblage of Parsee laymen and priests. Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana and Dastur Kekobad Adarbad of Poona took a leading part in the ceremonies. At the conclusion of the religious ceremonies, Dastur Darab proposed that the name of the deceased Baronet be included with others in the prayers of the Parsis. The proposal was warmly supported by Dastur Kekobad ; and was unanimously agreed to.

It was announced that an aggregate sum of Rs. 30,702 had been subscribed for religious and charitable purposes from the deceased's estate and by his relations and friends. This amount included Rs. 5,000 from the deceased's estate ; Rs. 5,000 from his widow ; Rs. 5,000 from his son ; Rs. 1,000 from his daughter Bai Sonabai, wife of Mr. Manockjee Shapurjee Vacha ; Rs. 1,000 from his daughter Bai Virbaijee, wife of Mr. Jehangir Dinshah Davar; and Rs. 1,000 from Miss Jerbai, the deceased's third daughter.

FIRE IN A GODOWN.

Yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a corrugated iron-shed used for storing the cotton-waste of Apollo Mill, Delisle Road, Bombay. The watchman, who noticed the volumes of smoke rising from the shed gave the alarm upon which the Mill appliances for extinguishing fire were had recourse to. Before, however, the Chinchpoogly fire-engine could arrive on the spot, the whole shed was set aflame by reason of strong wind which was blowing at the time. A number of bales of cotton-waste were rescued from the godown. The shed was insured for Rs. 4,000 and its contents for Rs. 10,000.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 5, (PARIS, JUNE 6.)

HOME.

Court.—The King and Queen sail to-morrow, June 6, to meet the Tsar at Reval.—The King on Saturday received the representatives of German Churches, and attended an Albert-hall concert in aid of the League of Mercy.—On Monday his Majesty presented new colours to the 2nd Grenadier Guards and inspected the West African detachment now in London.—On Wednesday the King and Queen were at Epsom for the Derby.—The Prince of Wales has given £500 to King Edward's Hospital Fund.—The French President concluded his visit to England last Friday. He gave £530 for charitable purposes in London.

Aerial Navigation.—M. Delagrange on Saturday beat all former records of aerial navigation.—An international balloon race, from Hurlingham to a point near Maidenhead, on Saturday, was won by a British balloon.

Art Sales.—The Knowles sale of 443 pictures realized £10,191.—Two Gainsborough portraits, left by Sir R. Loder, have been sold for 7,200 guineas ; and a pair of Sevres vases realized 1,650 guineas.

Ecclesiastical.—The Assembly of the Church of Scotland protests against the situation caused by the Bishop of Lahore's refusal to allow the communion to be celebrated with Presbyterian usage for Scottish troops in consecrated churches.—An inter-colonial Congregational Conference will be held in London this month.—The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the S.P.C.K.—The Royal Commission on the Church in Wales has heard evidence from the Bishop of St. David's.

Ireland.—A Roman Catholic Bishop last week, in a Roscommon church, denounced boycotting, a practice which, nevertheless, continues to be openly advised by the United Irish League.

Labour.—Work was generally resumed in the North-East Coast shipyards on Monday.

Law.—A doctor has successfully resisted a "turf commission agent's" action for payment of a cheque given for betting losses.—The High Court has quashed the conviction of a magistrate for selling beer to a child, the beer being in a sealed bottle.—Margaret Hamilton has been sentenced to 18 months imprisonment for perjury in the Druce case.—The Privy Council has reserved an Australian judgment in a libel case.—Messrs. Whitelay have successfully resisted M. Philippart's claim to a monopoly of the trade name Diabolo.

Lord Mount Stephen has given £26,758 to the Aberdeen Infirmary.

Marriages.—Mr. McKenna, M.P., and Miss Jekyll; Mr. Masterman, M.P., and Miss Lyttelton ; Lord Portman and Mrs. Livingstone-Learmonth ; Lord Montgomerie and Lady Beatrice Dalrymple ; Captain H. Rochfort-Boyd and Miss Nicholson ; Lieutenant R. Jeffreys, R.N., and Miss Verner.

Milton's Tercentenary, which falls on December 9, will be celebrated by the British Academy.

Mr. Balfour spoke at the Liberal Unionist Club's dinner last week, and Lord Milner at the annual meeting of the Women's Unionist and Tariff Reform Association.—On Tuesday Lord Cromer delivered his presidential address to the Unionist Free Trade Club.—Mr. J. Pease, M.P., succeeds Mr. Whiteley as Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury.

Music and Drama.—The Joachim concerts are to continue, under another name.—The Wreckers, Miss Smyth's opera, was partly performed on Saturday at the Queen's hall.—Miss Terry is playing in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" at His Majesty's.

Naval and Military.—Lord Roberts presided on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs.—British officers and sailors were recieved by the Pope last Friday.

Parliament.—The House of Lords adjourned on June 1 till the 16th.—In the Commons, on May 28, East African affairs were discussed on a vote for colonial services. On the 29th the second reading of the Public Rights of Way Bill was carried by 160 to 13.—The Finance Bill was read a second time on June 2, a tariff reform amendment being rejected by 367 to 124 after two days' debate. On the 30th the House adjourned, after discussing the sugar question and affairs in Natal.—It was announced that penny postage had been arranged with the United States.

The Coaching Club held its first meet of the season on Monday, when 17 coaches appeared in Hyde Park.

The Duchy of Norfolk.—A son and heir was born to the Duke of Norfolk on Saturday.

The German Clergymen, except a few who have gone to Scotland, went home on Tuesday. They had been entertained by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, by the Bishop of London at a Fulham Palace garden party, by Cambridge professors, and by the authorities of "The Orient in London," the missionary exhibition which Mr. Churchill was to open yesterday.

THE EMPIRE.

Anstralia.—The Commonwealth old-age pension scheme is expected to cost £1,800,000 yearly.—The Victorian Premier gives a very optimistic account of the State's financial position.—Sir T. D. Gibson-Carmichael, Bart., is gazetted Governor of Victoria.

Canada.—The deadlock in the Dominion Parliament over the Election Law continues.—A fresh influx of Chinese into British Columbia has occurred. The Chinese Board of Trade at Vancouver is trying to check the movement.

Hong-Kong.—A serious recrudescence of plague is reported.

New Zealand.—The Government's proposed amendments to the Arbitration Act have been made known.

South Africa.—The Inter-Colonial Conference closed on Friday without disturbing existing fiscal arrangements.—The National Convention will meet at Durban, probably in October.—The Transvaal Government promises amendments to the Gold Law, which will strengthen the mining industry.—The German Colonial Secretary landed at Cape Town on Tuesday.

West Indies.—Two cases of suspected plague have occurred in Trinidad.

THE UNITED STATES.

Congress adjourned on Saturday, after passing Currency Bill.

Book Prices.—The Supreme Court gave an important decision on Monday, declaring that publishers cannot fix the price at which books must be sold.

Indian Revolutionists are said to be working in and from New York.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—A general strike of students has broken out because the Innsbruck University was closed owing to Clerical disorders.—A Free Education Bill has been introduced by the Hungarian Government.

Egypt.—Of 20 persons convicted in connexion with Mr. Scott-Moncrieff's murder, 12 were condemned to death, the sentences being commuted to imprisonment for life.

France.—The President, who was enthusiastically welcomed on its return from England, expresses gratitude for his magnificent welcome there.—The fifth International Cotton Congress was held this week in Paris.—The Bill to reform postal and telegraphic rates between France and the United Kingdom is signed by nearly 100 Deputies.

Germany.—An increase of the Emperor's Civil List as King of Prussia from £785,964 to £850,000 per annum is being negotiated.—The Emperor opened a shipbuilding exhibition on Tuesday.—The Prussian elections are in progress.

Morocco.—Half the army of Abdul Aziz has succeeded in retreating to Rabat. The other half deserted to Mulai Hafid.—Abdul Aziz has made an appeal to the Powers.

Persia.—Kurds are massacring and pillaging around Urumiah.

Russia.—Pan-Slavonic delegates have been visiting St. Petersburg.—The Persian frontier difficulty is settled.—The Duma Committee on the Navy Estimates has emphatically reported in favour of an "effective navy for the defence of the Empire." It insists, however, that the naval administration must be reformed.

Turkey.—Massacres of Bulgarians in Macedonia by Servians and Greeks have aroused great indignation in Bulgaria.—The rising in Samos has been suppressed. The Turkish Government has given assurances that no modification will be made in the "status quo."

Sport.—In county cricket last week Worcestershire beat Somerset by an innings and 75 runs, Surrey beat Leicestershire by 86, Notts beat Gloucestershire by six wickets, Northamptonshire beat Lancashire by one wicket, and Yorkshire beat Derbyshire by 196 runs. This week Surrey beat Essex by an innings and five runs, Sussex beat Derbyshire by 17 runs, Hampshire beat Leicestershire by five wickets, Warwickshire drew with Yorkshire, and Cambridge University with Kent.—The Australian Cricket Association rejects the triangular scheme of matches between England, Australia, and South Africa.—At the New Thames Yacht Club's regatta on Saturday Sir T. Lipton's new Shamrock won her maiden race, beating White Heather.—Mr. E. A. Lassen, of Bradford, has won the amateur golf championship, beating Mr. H. E.

THE DERBY.

An Outsider Wins.—To use racing parlance, this year's Derby, decided on June 4, was an "out-and-out turn-up." The honours of the blue riband of the turf were carried off by Signorinetta, who was practically unmentioned in the speculative market, while not one of the favourites finished in the first three, a circumstance almost unique in the history of the national race. Signorinetta is a filly, the first of its sex to win since Shotover's year in 1882. She is the property of Chev. Ginistrelli, who bred her at Newmarket, where he trains his own horses, and since he took up his residence there from France a few years ago, has made himself very popular among his sporting neighbours. Signorinetta's performances in the past were of a nature to suggest that she was not in the first flight of racing thoroughbreds, and only a few weeks ago cut an indifferent figure in the One Thousand Guineas, being unplaced, behind Rhodora. She now won easily by two lengths.

When shortly after one o'clock the King and Queen arrived on the Downs, there was one long cheer, increasing in volume until they reached the course in their open carriage. Their Majesties, who looked the picture of health, were accompanied by Princess Victoria, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Christian, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and left Victoria Station for Epsom by special train at 12-40. Among the select party who travelled in the royal train were Major Murray, General Sir Dighton Probyn, Lord Farquhar, Earl Carrington, Hon. Derek Keppel, Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, Colonel Ponsonby, Capt. the Hon. Seymour Fortescue, and the Hon Charlotte Knollys.

On the grand stand were the Earl of Durham, Lord Lurgan, the Earl of Coventry, Marquess of Cholmondeley, Lord Rosebery, Baron Oellingen (chief of the Trakehnen stud), Lord Abingdon, Lord Falmouth, Lord Marcus Beresford, Mr. August Belmont (the president of the New York Jockey Club and owner of Norman III.), and Mr. Richard Croker, who won last year's Derby with Orby.

In the paddock were seen also Lord Berkeley Paget, Lord and Lady Zetland, Lady Sarah Wilson, Lord Kensington, Sir A. Fitz George, Lord and Lady Allendale, Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson, Lord and Lady Stanley, Lord Derby, Sir Edward Henry, the Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Cadogan, Lord Henry Nevill, Lord and Lady Chesterfield, the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, Lord Ilchester, and many more.

All those who had witnessed more Derbys than they cared to remember let it be known that the crowd was clearly a record one. From noon the flow into Epsom was extraordinary, and for some little time before and after the King's arrival the pressure was so great that one wondered how all the people would be accommodated. As three o'clock, the time for the start, was fast approaching order was obtained as if by magic. Everybody was on the tip-toe of expectation. Every little detail upon which the great race of the year hangs was seized upon with avidity. The hoisting of the starters and jockeys' names riveted attention. Norman III. remained a hot favourite at five to one a quarter of an hour before the race, with Mr. Buchanan's Mountain Apple, who was greatly fancied, about the same price. Then came the customary procession of the candidates before the contest, and an imposing picture it made. Perrier, of course, was the leader, and Azote, Mr. Hatmaker's horse, who has never tasted oats and maize, brought up the rear. There was a long delay at the post, and it was quite a relief to hear a full-throated cry of "They're off!"

The Derby Stakes of 6,500 sovs; for three-years-olds; colts, 9st; fillies, 8st 9lbs; nominator of the winner received 500 sovs, second 400 sovs, and the third 200 sovs. About one mile and a half.

Chev. Ginistrelli's b or br f Signorinetta, by Chaleureux—Signorina, 8st 9lbs...(W Bullock) 1
Duke of Portland's Primer, 9st.....(B Dillon) 2
Mr A Barclay Walker's Llangwm, 9st...(D Maher) 3
Mr J Buchanan's Mountain Apple, 9st...(L Lyne) 4
His Majesty's Perrier, 9st.....(H Jones) 0
Mr C T Pulley's Eaton Lad, 9st...(William Griggs) 0
Mr J Byrne's Mercutio, 9st.....(W Evans) 0
Mr A M Simon's Moet, 9st.....(J W East) 0
Mr A Belmont's Norman III, 9st.....(O Madden) 0
Mr F Gretton's Orphah, 9st.....(W Higgs) 0
Mr W Hall Walker's Royal Realm, 9st...(T Price) 0
Mr W Hall Walker's White Eagle, 9st(H Randall) 0
Mr W Hall Walker's Pom, 9 st.....(L Hewitt) 0
Mr William Clark's Rushcutter, 9 st...(F Wootton) 0
Mr W K Vanderbilt's Sea Sick II, 9 st...(G Stern) 0
Mr A F Basset's Sir Archibald 9st. (Mr G Thursby) 0
Duke of Westminster's Vamose, 9 st...(W. Halsey) 0
Mr J R Hatmaker's Azote, 9 st.....(Maslin) 0

Winner trained by Owner.)

The draw for positions at the starting post resulted as follows:—Norman III. No. 1 (inside position), Mercutio 2, Perrier 3, Primer 4, Llangwm 5, Eaton Lad 6, White Eagle 7, Vamose 8, Sir Archibald 9, Rushcutter 10, Pom 11, Moet 12, Signorinetta 13, Royal Realm 14, Azote 15, Sea Sick II. 16, Mountain Apple 17, and Orphah 18 (the outside berth).

Betting.—11 to 2 each against Norman III. and Mountain Apple, 7 to 1 against Sea Sick II., 100 to 12 against Sir Archbald, 100 to 9 against White Eagle, 100 to 8 each against Perrier and Llangwm, 100 to 7 against Vamose, 25 to 1 each against Mercutio and Orphah, 33 to 1 against Pom, 40 to 1 each against Primer and Rushcutter, 50 to 1 each against Royal Realm and Eaton Lad, 66 to 1 against Moet, 100 to 1 against Signorinetta, and 200 to 1 against Azote. Places.—6 to 4 against Sea Sick II, 7 to 4 each against Mountain Apple and Norman III Proportionate odds the others.

Little time was occupied over the preliminaries, which were carried out in the order of the card. Vamose and Pom were restive at the post, causing a delay, and the former once broke the tapes. When the barrier ascended Vamose whipped round and was left not less than twenty lengths. Orphah on the top ground was first to show in advance, then came Mountain Apple, Moet, Mercutio, Norman III., and Sea Sick II., these being just clear of Sir Archibald. When a furlong had been compassed Mercutio assumed the command, attended by Orphah and Norman III.; then came Sea Sick II., Moet, White Eagle, Perrier, and Eaton Lad, who was well clear of Signorinetta, with Azote last except Vamose. On reaching the mile post Orphah retired, and Norman III. took close order with Mercutio, and the pair were closely followed by Mountain Apple, Orphah, Royal Realm White Eagle, Sir Archibald, and Sea Sick II. Descending the hill towards Tattenham Corner Norman III. and Mercutio both held out signals of distress, and entering the straight Mountain Apple went on from Sir Archibald, White Eagle, Sea Sick II., and Royal Realm, with Signorinetta next, in front of Primer and Llangwm, and two furlongs from the judge's box Chev. Ginistrelli's filly took up the running, followed by Primer, Mountain Apple, and Llangwm and won easily by two lengths; a neck separated second and third. Mountain Apple was fourth, Eaton Lad fifth, Sea Sick II. sixth, Royal Realm seventh, Pom eighth, Sir Archibald ninth, White Eagle tenth, Rushcutter eleventh, Vamose twelfth, Perrier thirteenth, Orphah fourteenth, Norman III. fifteenth, Mercutio sixteenth, and Moet whipper-in. Time, 2 min. 39 4-5 sec.

Such a result was a sensation indeed, but it went to prove what has always been contended, that seldom has there been such an open Derby. Signorinetta started at the extraordinary long price of 100 to 1. Signorinetta may be likened to another Jeddah, which won in 1898, also at the price of 100 to 1, when he beat his stable companion and the favourite, Dieudonne. The victory of Signorinetta was doubly surprising, because she finished a good way behind St. Wolf at the last Newmarket Meeting. It was indeed a startling Derby, but though many hopes were crushed, there were many cheers for the victor as she was led into the unsaddling enclosure by her owner.

THE OAKS.

The King and the Chevalier.

London, June 6.

The Chevalier Ginistrelli was the proudest man in the world yesterday. About twice in a century it happens that a man wins the Derby and Oaks in the same week and with the same filly. The Chevalier is the first owner who has achieved this remarkable distinction in the twentieth century. He received tumultuous congratulations from everybody on the course—from the King in the Royal Box to the gipsies on the hill; and at the finish the police had to interfere with some decision to prevent the Chevalier from going on to the course. The people would have torn his arms off with their handshaking.

The race provided one of the most dramatic episodes of modern racing. Signorinetta won the Derby amid dead silence, at the grotesque price of 100 to 1. The followers of racing regarded the victory as a happy fluke. They conceived a belated respect for her speed, but not enough to carry her beyond the position of second favourite for the Oaks.

In the paddock the filly was surrounded by fashionably dressed women, and they did not think much of her. Their admiration was spent on Bracelet, a showy and prancing chestnut, and on French Partridge another chestnut filly.

The horses started looked like a toy cavalry charge. As they pounded along the distant side of of course there came a thrill. "A bad accident!" shouted an expert reader of the race. "And the favourite is in it," said another. Immediately afterwards two riderless horses, were seen tailing behind the race, and a swift examination showed that the much-fancied Rhodora was one of them, her chance of glory exploded by a collision. Down the straight they came, and then a roar of cheering arose, as it was seen that Signorinetta was a certain winner, and that her Derby victory was not a fluke but the result of pure merit.

CHEERS FOR THE OWNER.

The scene that followed was in keeping with the best traditions of British sportsmanship. The crowd crept under barriers or leapt over them, and charged at the double towards the post in their eagerness to cheer the Chevalier.

"Evvira, evvira!" was shouted with great enthusiasm by the members of the Jockey Club as the Chevalier approached to lead in his victorious filly. His radient, unaffected expression, and the delightful unconventionality of his attire pleased the crowd immensely, and they rose to new heights of enthusiasm.

A short, study man, very dark in complexion, and wearing a bristling moustache and a short Imperial, an undistinguished jacket suit, a weather-beaten old Panama, and in his cravat a big pin containing a picture of his beloved Signorina, "the apple of my eye"—the Chevalier was the incarnation of simple unaffected joy.

The air rattled with cheering. The King, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Christian watched the scene with obvious pleasure. The Chevalier's back was patted by grimy hands and by hands covered with the latest fashions in Bond-street gloves. Whenever the Chevalier's left hand was free another hand grasped it, and gave it a hearty shake. Lord Dalmeny, waiting at the gate was especially enthusiastic.

"Signore, congratulazioni,' shouted Mr. Leopold de Rothschild from the stand, raising his hat with a sweeping salutation. The Chevalier gave a hasty and rather nervous recognition of the greeting with his left hand, but not for anything would he take his right hand from the bridle of his beloved filly. The Jockey dismounted, and almost immediately the welcome announcement came, "All right." The Chevalier jumbled in his pocket and put a piece of sugar in the mouth of his gallant filly.

ROYAL CONGRATULATIONS.

An equerry approached with a message: "The King desires to see you in the Royal Box." The Chevalier threw out his hands in dismay, and exclaimed, "Oh; but it is impossible. Look at my clothes" The equerry laughed, and seized the Chevalier by the arm. They disappeared. Everybody guessed what had happened, and all eyes were turned to the Royal Box. The King raised his hat and extended his hand to some unseen person within the Royal Ante-room. In a moment his Majesty returned, smilingly forcing before him to the front and centre of the box the swarthy Chevalier.

There had been cheers before, but they were nothing to the outburst of popular enthusiasm which then arose. For several minutes the King engaged Signor Ginistrelli in conversation in full view of the public, and the vivid gestures of the Chevalier as he replied to the King's questions plainly indicated the subject of the conversation. The King called up the Prince of Wales and Prince Christian and presented the Chevalier to them. Then Signor Ginistrelli received the fellicitations of the ladies in the Royal Box, and acknowledged them with sweeping Italian bows.

Placing his hand on the Chevalier's shoulder, and thus dominating the popular demonstrations, the King at last led Signor Ginistrelli into the ante-room. The crowd wanted more; they wanted to assure the winner what a jolly good fellow he was, and the Chevalier—who certainly looked it—advanced towards the rails until a friendly police inspector whispered a warning in his ear, whereupon the Chevalier promptly disappeared, and went back with his filly to Newmarket.

Although he has only blazed into popular fame within the last three days, the Chevalier is one of the characters of the Turf. Every racing man knows him, every racing man loves him, so jolly is his temper and so unaffected his manner. He is an Italian noble of distinction, and was summoned to some important ceremony in his own country last year. It happened to be Newmarket Week, and he overlooked the summons. For this lapse he was fined £800—which he paid without a murmur.

He does not gamble. The only bet he has made on Signorinetta was one of £25. when she was beaten at Newmarket. He did not back her for the Derby or for the Oaks but as the filly has won about £11,000 in stakes this week it has not been an unprofitable meeting for her owner.

Many tempting offers have been made to him since Wednesday afternoon for the purchase of Signorinetta. To all bidders he makes the same reply, "Thank you, but she is not for sale." Like Signorina, whose picture adorns his necktie, and whose name gives the title to his home, Signorinetta has become the apple of his eye.

Sir Henry de Villiers, Chief Justice of Cape Colony, in conversation with a representative of South Africa on the subject of South African Federation, said his idea was that the South African Colonies would endeavour to attain unification. The different States, he thinks, must not get too extensive powers, as is the case in Australia. If the existing Parliaments and Governments of South Africa are retained and a Federal Parliament is put on the top of them, the expense, Sir Henry thinks, would be enormous and more than South Africa could bear. The question, he thinks, must be a national one, and unification, he says, would never be a success as a party move. Summing up, Sir Henry de Villiers says that union would lessen expenditure, raise South Africa's credit, and to more than anything else to remove racial animosity.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL BULLER

Impressive Scenes.

TRIBUTES OF AFFECTION.

London, June 5.

General the Right Hon. Sir Redvers Henry Buller V.C., G.C.B., K,C.M.G., P.C., was buried to-day at Crediton with all the ceremony and panoply due to his exalted military rank and his distingnished services and achievements.

The King was represented at the graveside by Sir Evelyn Wood, Lord Grenfell represented the Prince of Wales, and Major Martin was present in the name of Prince Christian. Officers of high rank, wearing orders and decorations upon their brilliant uniforms, attended from Salisbury, Portsmouth, and other military centres.

A battery of artillery stationed alongside the route of the funeral procession slowly fired a parting salute of seventeen guns. Mounted yeomanry preceded the cortege; two battalions of infantry marching in slow steps and with rifles reversed' accompanied it. Military bands played the wailing funeral marches.

FAVOURITE HORSE FOLLOWS.

Across the breast of the dead warrior's coffin lay his sword and his plumed hat. Led by a groom, his favourite charger, Biffen, upon whose back he entered Ladysmith, followed. The horse carried an empty saddle, and his dead master's jack boots swung reversed in the stirrups. All the circumstances of military ceremony were observed, and yet the distinguishing note of Sir Redvers Buller's funeral was an extraordinary display of enthusiastic regard and affection for a good man manifested by crowds of friends and neighbours who knew him best. All along the mile route from Downes, Crediton, where the Bullers have lived for generations, to Crediton Paris Church, where is the family vault to which one after another they have been carried, great crowds gathered to see the procession pass.

It was a crowd greater than the entire population of the pleasant little town. People had come from all parts of the Devonshire countryside to pay the last signs of respect to a Devon man, whom, of all others, they regarded as representing the best traditions of their county.

An enormous number of exquisitely beautiful wreaths had been sent to Downes, and thence conveyed to the church. Very many of them came from children, and there are no juster judges of a man. They carried touching little messages of personal grief at the loss of a friend.

GREAT RAILWAY ALLIANCE.

Three Main Lines.

London, June 6.

We are authorised to state that the directors of the Great Northern, Great Central, and Great Eastern Railway Companies have decided to seek Parliamentary powers, with the view of entering into a working agreement based upon the arrangements recently approved by the shareholders of the Great Central and Great Northern Companies.

The three companies have already made arrangements for co-operation in connection with the movement of their traffic which will tend towards economy in working.

The total capital involved in this amounts to £159,659,201, made up as follows:—

Great Eastern	£54,280,581
Great Northern	53,949,518
Great Central	51,429,102

The idea is that by this agreement competition between the three lines named will be checked—a necessity, the officials say, owing to the fact that the working expenses are high and likely to become even more costly. Expenses will be "cut" in every way possible, but although the cost of working will be decreased, it is hoped a greater efficiency may be secured.

Last year, it will be recollected, the Great Northern and Great Central Railways attempted to form a working agreement. They were unsuccessful, however, and two of the principal objectors were the Midland Railway and the Great Eastern Railway.

AGREEMENT FOR ECONOMY.

The receipts and expenditure of the companies during the last year show that in the aggregate the expenditure was equal to £65.1 per cent. of the receipts. It is in the reduction of this ratio by cutting down wasteful competition, the consolidation of management, joint collection of goods, and numerous other economies, that the agreement will benefit the companies.

A high railway official connected with one of the three companies stated yesterday: "On July 1 we shall pool certain traffics, and the result, will be, it is hoped, that many economies will be effected, and also that the public will be better served."

Lord Allerton, chairman of the Great Northern Railway, stated, "It will be better for the publice, the three companies, and their shareholders, and the men. The service of trains will be improved everywhere."

It is understood in Derby that the policy of opposition of the Midland Company to what they consider hostile agreements has not altered, and that they will oppose the new one should it be found to prejudice their interests.

A RECTOR WITH £20 A YEAR.

At the Easter Vestry of Clonfert Cathedral Parish, Co. Galway, Canon McLarney stated that he had entered on his twenty-sixth year as rector of the parish. The nominal stipend was £200 a year, but in consequence of arrears in the Sustentation Fund and the withdrawal of Poor Parish Grants, a total sum of upwards of £300 had been deducted during the last six years. He had also suffered further losses—There was no glebe house. The annual allowances amounting to £54, hitherto paid towards the rent of a house, in lieu of a glebe house, had been withdrawn. He felt all these losses excessively heavy just now, as he was paying £60 a year towards clearing off liabilities for which he made himself personally responsible. The amount of his income last year as rector of the parish was only £20 after all deductions had been made. Were it not for the fact that he received financial help from his relatives, brother clergy, and other friends he would have been without the necessaries of life. It was unanimously resolved, "That special subscriptions and donations towards the Sustentation Fund of the Parish be invited, which may be sent to the Parochial Treasurer, Mr. Richard W. Finney, Hemmingsville, Banagher, King's Co.—*Ireland.*

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

Two Women Killed in a Factory.

Two women workers were killed by an explosion on June 5, in the dynamite buildings at Messrs. Curtis and Harvey's explosive works, Cliffe-on-Thames, near Rochester.

The building, which was one of frail construction, as in all such factories, was shattered. An outbreak of fire followed, but the Cliffe brigade soon put it out. Two other persons were injured.

ASIATICS AS SEAMEN.

A North-Country Protest.

A Large body of trade unionists recently paraded the principal streets of South Shields with bands and banners, and afterwards held a mass meeting in the Assembly Hall. The Mayor (Mr. W. G. Wylie) presided, and he was accompanied on the platform by Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, M. P., Mr. Michael Joyce, M. P., Mr. T. Summerbell, M. P., and others. A letter from Sir William Robson, the Attorney General and member for South Shields, was read, in which that gentleman said:—

"It is my duty as Law Officer to advise the Government on the true meaning and construction of the clauses in the Merchant Shipping Act dealing with Lascars, and to say whether or not they require any amendment if it should appear that they do not fully carry out the intention and poliey in the mind of the Government at the time the last Merchant Shipping Act was passed. Under these circumstances it would not be right for me to deal with the subject in public; but I hope that before long the views of the Government will be laid before Parliament, and I shall then be at liberty to speak fully on the subject. I may, however, say this much, that the recent developments in connection with the employment of Chinamen are under the most careful observation of the Government, and that we have no intention of allowing section 12 of the Merchant Shipping Act—which provides for the language test—to be ignored or defeated."

Alderman O'Hanlan, of Wallsend, moved, "That this meeting of the inhabitants and trade unionists of South Shields and district emphatically protest against the indiscriminate employment of Asiatics on British ships under conditions that are practically slavery, and calls upon the Government to adopt measures whereby the seamen of our country will have a fair opportunity of employment."

Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, M.P., in supporting the resolution, said this was one of the greatest questions which any body of working men could seriously consider. It was not only a British but a European question and the question was, Shall Europe be invaded by the yellow peril? It was not the British shipowner alone who was resorting to the employment of Chinamen. He (the speaker) could assure them and he could say without boast that there was perhaps no man in England more conversant with this subject than himself—the Chinaman was not only found in British ships, but was now largely employed in German, Bussian, Norwegian, and Danish vessels. Some of them seemed to be surprised at the large number of Germans that came to this country to find employment. Why could they not find employment in their own country's vessels? Because the German shipowners had followed the example of the British shipowner and gone in for Chinese labour. During this year it had been his business to inspect over 250 articles of agreement of different vessels which had engaged Chinese crews, and he found that fully fifty per cent. of the Chinamen engaged at ports in the United Kingdom had given as their last ship either a German a Russia, or a Swedish vessel. Was this not evidence in itself that there was a great conspiracy among the shipowners of Europe not only to dispense with the services of British seamen, but to dispense with the service of all European seamen? He had every confidence that the present Government would do justice to the British sailor in this matter, and that they would have the thorough support of Sir William Robson and Mr. Winston Churchill, the new President of the Board of Trade. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried by acclamation, and other speakers followed.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S PLANS.

Year's Hunting in East Africa.

New York, June 5.

Mr. Roosevelt's plans for a year's big game hunting in British East Africa, which were first disclosed in a Washington despatch to the "Daily Mail," are to-day semi-officially announced. The President—his term of office ended—will, accompanied by his son Kermit, leave New York for Cairo in April next. He will proceed to Mombasa, taking with him a large assortment of arms and a number of guides and bearers.

He expects to bring back with him at the end of the year a valuable collection of flora and hunting trophies, and will then devote himself to writing a book, supplementary to the series of articles which he will contribute to magazines in the course of his journey. During his absence Mrs. Roosevelt and other members of his family will remain at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay.

The publication of the President's plans at this juncture have a certain political significance. It is designed to show the futility of the efforts of those who persist in believing that they would be acting in accordance with the President's wishes in organising a stampede at the Republican National Convention in favour of his nomination for a third term.

Mr. Thomas Lawson, the author of "Frenzied Finance," for instance, publishes an advertisement in the newspapers to-day stating that nearly 200 delegates to the Convention have agreed to co-operate in stampeding the Convention, which, he says, will nominate Mr. Roosevelt immediately, and adjourn before it is possible for him to refuse the nomination.

Though nothing is impossible in the hot-house atmosphere of the National Convention, such an outcome is now highly improbable. Only to-day Mr. Roosevelt, in conversation with Governor Flynn of North Carolina, reiterated his determination to become a private citizen next Inauguration Day. The Governor, who is a Democrat, assured Mr. Roosevelt that if the next occupant of the White House should be a Republican no one would be a more acceptable leader to the Democrats than Mr. Roosevelt.

FOOTBALL IMPASSE.

Appeal to Mercy of Southern League.

London, May 5.

The future of the clubs expelled from the Southern League is still a matter of the vaguest conjecture. To all inquiries made on Saturday the officials of the Queen's Parks Rangers and Tottenham Hotspur returned the non-committal statement, "Nothing settled." It is understood that extraordinary general meetings have been convenced for the current week, and until these take place no one individual has authority to declare a policy. The proposals which will be considered by these meetings may be enumerated briefly as follow:—

1. To join the second Division of the Southern League, in which would be met such clubs as Wycombe Wanderers, Tunbridge Wells, Croydon Common, Hastings, and St. Leonards, etc.

2. Make application to join the Scottish League. This is a desperate measure, seeing that the Rangers and Hotspur are not Scotch—at least not Scotch clubs; and that every out match would involve a journey of 300 miles or more.

2a. "Friendly" campaign matches could be fixed up with the military teams as well as with amateur clubs, Clapton, London, Caledonians, Ilford, West Norwood, Dulwich Hamlet, Nunhead, Shepherd's Bush, etc.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, June 1.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of March 19, 1908:—Engineer-Comdr E J Austen has been placed on the Retired List at his own request (May 30); Engineer-Comdr H C McLean has been placed on the Retired List at his own request: Acting Sub-Lieut J M Boyd has been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet (Sept 15); Paymr C R Bunbury has been promoted to the rank of Staff paymaster in his Majesty's fleet (May 31).

War Office, June 2.

Commands and Staff.

Capt and Brevet Major C Wigram, 18th (Prince of Wales's Own) Tiwana Lancers, to be assistant military secretary to Lieut Gen Sir H L Smith-Dorrien, K. C. B., D. S. O., commanding-in-chief, Aldershot command (April 8).

Establishments.

Inspection and Experimental Staff—Capt C J Tanner, R A, to be an assistant inspector, vice Major A M Tyler, R A (May 25).

Cavalry.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers—Capt the Hon A M Henley is seconded while a student at the Staff College (May 16).

13th Hussars—Second Lieut H C Jeddere-Fisher to be lieutenant, vice G R Sawrey-Cookson, dismissed from his Majesty's Service (Jan 28).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Art—Supernumerary Major L E T Dykes to be major, vice D'A B Preston, promoted; Capt P L Holbrooke is seconded for service on the Staff: Supernumerary Capt H T Hart to be captain, vice P L Holbrooke (May 16) The name of Capt Herbert G Sargeaunt is as now described, and not as stated in the Gazette of May 22.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Col E St C Pemberton, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, retires on retired pay May 22. The undermentioned Warrant officers to be quartermasters, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, on augmentation:—Superintending Clerks G W Crombie, A O Littlefield, Engineer-Storekeeper Sergt.-Major W Morgan, Sergt.-Major Instructor W C Baker, Sergt.-Major W G Dean June 3.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Capt the Hon G H Douglas-Pennant resigns his commission June 3.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots Lothian Regt.—Capt B Vaughan-Arbuckle resigns his commission June 3.

The Buffs East Kent Regt.—Capt R F Pearson retires on retired pay June 3.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt C M A Wood is seconded while a student at the Staff College May 16.

The South Wales Borderers—Supernumerary Capt F M Gillespie to be captain, vice H F Elgee, seconded June 1.

The East Lancashire Regt.—Lieut T H Preston resign his commission June 3.

The East Surrey Regt.—Capt P B Stafford to be adjutant, vice E St G Anson, whose tenure of that appointment has expired (June 1).

The Duke of Wellinton's (West Riding Regt.)—Lieut K F Birchall resigns his commission (June 3).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt H H R White resigns his commission (June 3); second Lieut W F Parish to be lieutenant on augmentation (Feb. 13).

The Manchester Regt.—Lieut T J Ainsworth is seconded for service with the West African Regt (May 16).

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.)—Sergt Major W H Swain to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Capt F Gidney (June 3).

The Royal Irish Rifles—Second Lieut R O' Mansergh to be lieutenant, vice W M Lanyon, promoted (Feb 7).

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Capt and Breve Major Sir H B Hill, Bart, retires on retired pay (June 3).

Princess Louis's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt D J Glasfurd is seconded while a student at the staff College; supernumerary Capt J Campbell to be captain, vice D J Glasfurd (May 16).

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt S E Hollond is seconded while a student at the Staff College (May 16).

The Army Service Corps.

Lieut T Hazlerigg, from half-pay, to be lieutenant to complete establishment, with precedence next below Lieut A Herklots (May 29). The undermentioned first-class Staff sergeant-majors to be quartermasters, with the honorary rank of lieutenant F Derbyshire, vice Honorary Capt J Bowers, seconded; C J Ayres, vice Honorary Capt F K Tull retired (June 3).

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lieut J C L Hingston is confirmed in that rank.

Army Medical Service.

The transfer from the Supernumerary List of Col W Babtie, V C, C M G, bears date May 13, 1908, instead of as notified in the 'Gazette' of May 22.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Lieut W E Schofield to be captain, with precedence next below Capt H Greenfield (May 16).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned lady to be Staff nurse (provisionally):—Miss M E Jacob (May 12).

Army Pay Department.

Major I T Owen, Staff paymoster, to be lieutenant colonel May 29 Lieut now Capt A I Muason, from the East Yorkshire Regt is permanently appointed to the Army Pay Dept with the rank of captain March 6.

Memoranda.

Lieut Gen Sir O'M Creagh, VC, KCB, Indian Army, Military Secretary, India Office, to be genral Dec 11. Col temporary Brig Gen C L Woolcombe C B, a brigade commander in India, to be major-general vice H W Duperier April 18 Col S H Lomax half-pay, to be major-general, vice J S Collins, CB, April 27 Col W R Kenyon-Slaney, CB, half-pay, to be major-general, vice Sir J Leach, KCVO, May 6 Col C P Ridley, CB, half-pay, retires on retired pay June 3 Lieut-Col E M Burton, RE, to be brevet colonel May 28 Qrmr and Honarary Capt T Brown, Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt is granted the honorary rank of major May 31. Qrmr and Honorary Lieut E Perceval RE, is granted the honorary rank of captain June 1.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

Surg-Lieut J S Warrack, MD, to be surgeon-captain May 10.

Admiralty, 1st June.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant Benjamin Steel has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander in the Royal Naval Reserve. Dated 18th May, 1908.

Admiralty, 2nd June.

Enginee-Lieutenant Edward Owen Hefford has been promoted to the rank of Engineer-Commander in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 1st June.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, 1908—Engineer-Lieutenant James John Shirvell has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 30th May.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903—

Lieutenant William McGowan has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 1st June.

The undermentioned Assistant Paymasters have been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet:—Arthur Robert Tothill, Dated 21st May.

Richard St John Young Dated 29th May, Miss Isabella Baird Forbes Muir has this day been appointed a sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service.

Admiralty, 3rd June,

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903—Lieutenant William Malley has been placed on the Retired List Dated 31st May,

Admiralty, 4th June,

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March Engineer-Commander Albert John Carnt has been placed on the Retired List at his own request Dated 27th May.

War Office, Whitehall, 5th June, 1908.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), Lieutenant Edward Stone is seconded for service under the Colonial Office, Dated 16th May.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Captain John W F Tarleton resigns his Commission. Dated 6th June.

8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, Captain Francis M Jennings resigns his Commission. Dated 6th June,

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Quartermaster and Honorary Captain George L Cockaday, M V O is placed on retired pay Dated 5th June.

Sergeant-Major Thomas Henry Stammas to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant vice Honorary Captain G L Cockady, MVO. Dated 6th June.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain Ian A M Cummins resigns his Commission. Dated 6th June.

Infantry.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, The undermentioned Supernumerary Captains to be Captains Dated 20th May.

Phillip E Besant, vice B G R Gordon transferred to The Gordon Highlanders.

Henry G A Thomson vice L de V FitzGerald transferred to Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers.)

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Lieutenant Christian G. Maude, from The Northumberland Fusiliers, to be Lieutenant Supernumerary to Establishment, with precedence next below T D Shafto. Dated 6th June.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Supernumerary Lieutenant William H A De la Pryme to be Lieutenant, vice F R Barff, deceased. Dated 26th May.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Captain Gladwyn D Jebb, DSO, is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 12th May.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Lieutenant Rory Malcolm Stuart Baynes, from 3rd Battalion, The Bedfordshire Regiment, to be second Lieutenant, vice H R Crailsheim, seconded. Dated 6th June.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Hugh H Watts resigns his Commission. Dated 6th June.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Major George W Dowell is placed on retired pay. Dated 1st June.

Princess Charlette of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), Captain Piers W North, from half-pay to be Captain to complete establishmnet, with precedence next below A S Turner. Dated 22nd May.

The Manchester Regiment, The undermentioned Supernumerary Captains to be Captains. Dated 20th May.

Charles M Thornycroft, vice H G Chapman, transferred to The Suffolk Regiment.

Donald R Paton, vice T F Ritchie, transferred to The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).

Raymond B Hopkins, vice C Richardson, transferred to The Worcestershire Regiment.

Vincent J Tighe D S O, vice W K Bayley, transferred to Princes Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment).

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own) Captain Charles Shawe is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 10th May.

Lieutenant Otho C. S. Gilliat is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 24th April.

The West India Regiment, The undermentioned Supernumerary Lieutenants. Dated 20th May:—Edmund C. Ogle. vice E. C. Wright, transferred to The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment). Felix W. Woolnough, vice J. A. Fraser, transferred to Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).

The Army Service Corps.

Major Harry V. Gorle, D.S.O, retires on ritired pay. Dated 6th June.

Riding Master and Honorary Major William Lyons retirs on retired pay. Dated 6th June,

Staff Sergeant-Major Frederick William Stanton to be Riding Master, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Major William Lyons. Dated 6th June.

Memoranda.

The date of promotion of Major-General Samuel H Lomax is 28th April, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of 2nd June.

Colonel William A Collings, half-pay, retires on retired pay. Dated 6th June.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Col. Charles J Briggs, on completion of his period of service as Commandant, Transvaal Volunteers, is placed on half-pay. Dated 20th May.

Captain (Honorary Lieutenant in the Army) Percy Garrard, 4th Volunteer Battalion. The Queen's, (Royal West Surrey Regiment), is granted the local rank of Captain in the Army, whilst employed as a Company Commander in the King's African Rifles. Dated 27th December 1907.

Lieutenant Gerrald L. Uniacke, 4th Battalion, The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), is granted the local rank of Captain in the Army, whilst employed as a Captain in the Northern Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force Dated 18th February, 1908.

Riding Master and Honorary Captain William Lyons, The Army Service Corps, is granted the honourary rank of Major. Dated 6th June, 1908. The undermentioned Native Officers, Indian Army, are granted the honorary rank of Captain on retirem t:—

Subadar Major Magar Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 26th Punjabis. Dated 29th March, 1907.

Subadar Major Khalandar Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 28th. Punjabis. Dated 18th May, 1907.

REDUCTIONS IN STEEL.

New York, June 5.

Yesterday's most important development in Wall Street was an official statement from Judge Gary, of the Steel Corporation, indicating a change of sentiment among steel-makers towards a reduction in prices and intimating that reductions in the steel schedules might come later.

Judge Gary's statement is believed by Wall Street to foreshadow an orderly "cut" in steel billets, rods, and structural steel shapes, but not in steel rails, and that when made the "cuts" will remain effective for the rest of the year.

Steel stocks withstood the announcement well, many traders holding that the increased business induced by the reductions would offset the actual price decreases.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	1	10

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 19.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 9/16	1/8	
3 per cent. do. Rentes ...	94 1/2		1/4
3½ per cent. do. Sterling Loan ...	100	1/4	
3½ per cent. do. Govt. Securities ...	83 9/16	1/4	unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	25 1/8	1/4	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 1/8	1/4	
Do. in New York ...	54 3/8	1/16	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12 1/2	¼	
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·39 3/4	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/8	1/2	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
Do. Short London Bills.	1 3/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills. 3 months' sight	1 7/8		1/8
Do. 6 months' s'ght			
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4		1/8
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	un	chgd
,, 7-day Market Loans	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d. unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver—Indian Bazars buying.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£39,900,000	Inc. £ 9,00,000
Public Deposits	...£ 9,800,000	unchgd £ .....
Other Deposits	...£46,000,000	Inc. £ 1,700,000
Government Securities	£15,100,000	Inc. £ 1,00,000
Other Securities	...£30,000,000	Inc. £ 6,00,000
Notes and Gold	...£ 23,500,000	Inc. £ 1,100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... ... Quiet but Steady.
Futures ... ...Steady.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Dull.
Total Sales ... ...5,000 Bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...300 ,,
Imports ... ...
Mid-Americans ... ...6·63 —02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... ...7 7-8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Spt.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.
5·97	5·90	5·55	5·35	5·22
+01	+01	—02	—02	—03
Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
5·15	5·13	5·09	5·09	
—03	—03	—03	—03	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 8,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 2,800 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 4,000 ,,
Do. to Continent ... ... 1,700 ,,
Spot Cotton—11·90 +10.
Futures—Month of July 10·76+15 } Advanced on firm Southern spot market and improved demand and limited offerings.
Do. Do. Oct. 9·59+09

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 13/16 + 1/16
Futures—Month of July 11·81+14
Do do Oct. 9·69+08
Closing Tone of Futures:—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F.—37 3/6 June-July—Hull—Buyers - Canal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore, 52½ July-August—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6½ unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 7½d.
Months of Shipment—July-August.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3s. 8½d.—Value.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sov	37,500	London	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions.	1,53,600	do	Yokohama Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions.	1,53,600	do	National Bank
16 Boxes Gold Bullions.	10,13,760	do	Cox and Co
1 Case Sov	37,500	do	
1 Bundle Sov ...	900	Bareh	E Hayim
Rupees	1,000		
1 Box Gold Bullion.	4,400	Zanzibar	K Damodhar
6 Packages Gold Bullions.	1,058	Bushire	Khosropand and Bros
Gold Coins...	61,250		
1 Bundle Rs.....	1,500	Linga	M Laree
3 Bundles Sov..	195	Muscat	L Purushotam
Rupees	4,700		
1 Bundle Rs ...	1,000	Koweit	
1 Bundle Sov ...	150	Muscat	M Mackenzie and Co
Rupees	1,250		
1 Bundle Rs ...	800	Linga	
1 Bundle Rs ...	2,000	Abbas	
7 Bundles Sov...	75	Dubai	
Gold Coins...	1,179		
Rupees	13,049		
6 Bundles Sov...	1,740	Bahrein	
Rupees	18,825		
7 Packages Sov..	1,200	Koweit	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins...	2,581		
Rupees	17,993		
3 Packages Sov.	85,085	Aden	
Gold Coins...	4,160		
Rupees	1,500		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [19TH JUNE, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2 1/2 per cent. from 28th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. ,, 15th May.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. ,, 28th May.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. ,, 14th June.

Money :—

There are borrowers for two months at 6 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market opened unchanged at 1s. 3 7/8 T. T. and 1s. 3 29/32 for Demand Bank Bills and 1s. 4 1/32 for 3 months' sight Credits. There was a little enquiry for Demand Bills at the above quotation, but at the close the rate is doubtful. Private bills are very scarce and although the Banks do their best to maintain rates, it has been possible to place fine bills for the mail at 1s. 4d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady to firm.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7-8d. to 29/32
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 to 1s. 4 1-32d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	1s. 4 1-8d. to 1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	133
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	180 3/4

Government Paper :—

There has been very little business passing in this Market to-day. Dates opened at 95 13-16 ready and 95 7-8 for the settlement and are unchanged at the close. Calcutta Market is advised steadier at 95 15-16 ready and 96 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs. 95·13
1st Settlement ... ... ,, 95·14

Bullion :—

In London, on Thursday, Bar silver advanced 1-4 to 25 1-8 for cash and for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-2 higher at 54 3-8. Locally the market opened at 64 7-8 ex-duty but before the close a slight reaction set in, the market for ready bars closing at 64 13-16 ex-duty. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	64	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	64	7	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	64	9	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	9,29,000	.....
Other Deposits	16,19,000	.....
Sundries	94,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	19,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	17,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	6,93,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	1,04,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	13,33,000
Bullion	.....	29,000
Balance with other Banks...	4,71,000	.....
Sundries	60,000	.....
Cash.....	43,01,000	.....

Council Bills :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 10 lakhs the whole amount was for the first time for several weeks, allotted at 1s. 3 29-32d., tenderers at this rate receiving 78 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 10·80 lakhs, and for next week 10 lakhs is again advertised for sale.

The mail of the 5th June brings £410,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	nil.
Bombay	,,	20,000
Madras	,,	2,90,000
Total...	Rs.	3,10,000

The mail of the 12th June brings £110,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	60,000
Bombay	,,	nil.
Madras	,,	10,10,000
Total...	Rs.	10,70,000

The mail of the 19th June brings £110,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	nil.
Bombay	,,	5,80,000
Madras	,,	4,20,000
Total...	Rs.	10,00,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year
Khandeish	573	170,945	313,914
Central India ...	1,054	57,419	121,872
Barsee and Nuggur ...	2,031	111,470	227,995
Berars...	889	313,908	461,146
Central Provinces ...	195	240,471	308,065
Total Comras...	4,842	894,213	1,462,492
Dhollera	11,740	151,163	279,223
Broach	1,927	265,021	276,349
Compta and Dharwar.	6,582	147,553	131,535
Westerns	1,550	17,908	11,829
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	793	319,946	494,003
Bengals, Rajputana...	1,489	32,757	87,637
Sind	1,080	39,942	14,116
Persian	3	1,581	2,415
American	380	44,504	19,019
Egyptian	nil	5,946	1,252
Other Sorts	nil	791	880
Totals...	30,049	1,856,133	2,780,810

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907-08.	Bales 1906-07.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week.	30,049	57,185	—27,136
Receipts from 1st Oct to 18th June	1,853,133	2,780,810	—924,677
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	24,757	8,597	+15,660
China	23,302	14,774	+12,029
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	51,059	23,371	+27,689
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 18th June.			
Europe	533,588	1,004,184	—465,596
China	28,710	29,680	—10,970
Japan	295,537	533,386	—237,841
Coast Ports ...	34,552	53,611	—21,062
Total ...	895,377	1,630,866	—735,489
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	10,810	18,361	—7,551
China			
Japan	1,142	3,514	—2,372
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 20th May 1908.—10,888 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 14th March 1908.—13,823 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Stock on 1st October 1907.	378,000	bales
Total Receipts, 1st October 1907 to 18th June 08.	1,856,133	,,
	2,234,133	,,
Total Exports from 1st October 1907 to 18th June 1908	895,377	,,
	1,338,756	,,
Afloat	11,952	,,
	1,326,804	,,
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	811,900	,,
Stock in all hands on 19th June 1908 ,,	514,904	,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

We have again had fluctuating markets on the other side during the week, the net result of which we give below. Spot cotton and near deliveries show a considerable advance particularly in the American markets. While New Crop rates are slightly higher. The statistical position of Old Crop continues decidedly strong, and a further advance in prices may be anticipated in the near future, though, no doubt, the market will be subject to fluctuations, New Crop prices will depend mainly on weather conditions in America, but a decline would probably not affect near positions to any material extent at present. The Liverpool market has again this week been closed for two days, and spot sales continue small.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shewn by the telegrams, received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	6·58	6·63	+·05
Futures, June-July.	5·86	5·97	+·11
Do. Dec-Jan.	5·06	5·12	+·06
NEW YORK—			
Spot	11·50	11·60	+·70
Futures, July	10·12	10·76	+·64
Do. Oct.	9·44	9·59	+·15
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	11 1/2	11 13/16	+5/16
Futures, July	11·27	11·81	+·54
Do. Oct.	9·52	9·69	+·17

The local market has ruled steadier during the interval with slight fluctuations, and prices show an advance all round. Near deliveries of Oomras are Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 higher ; Broach shows an advance of about Rs. 4, and Khandesh about Rs. 4, while Westerns, Sawginned Dharwar and Bengal are Rs. 3 higher. New Crop rates show a rise of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. There has been very little doing in contracts and prices for near deliveries are nominal. In New Crop there is nothing doing beyond the usual "Sutta" business in the bazaar, and that too is of a very limited character.

For ready cotton the demand from Japan shippers has continued steadily, and good prices have been paid for really high class lots of Oomras, Bengals and Broach. Lower grades are neglected. For Europe there has been very little enquiry as there is no demand from the continent. Mills have been buying quietly. Prices for well up lots of fine and super-fine are Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 higher on the week, but for anything a little "off" fine only poor prices are offered.

Receipts for the week show a falling off particularly in Broach. The deficiency in the receipts, as compared with last year, has now reached a total of 924,000 bales.

The rainfall of the week has been patchy as the monsoon has not yet extended inland, the current being still weak on the West Coast. Sowing is reported as in progress in parts of the Berars.

We understand that a line of New Crop fine M. G. Bengals, October 10th, November delivery, has been taken by Japan shippers at Rs. 205, mil terms. There are sellers of New Crop fine M. G. Bengals, 25th November delivery, at Rs. 197/98 R.D.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	234	June
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	220	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon.	212	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	207	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ..	207	
Fine M. G. Kuttia ...	206	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	195	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	202	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	191	
Good Westerns ...	200	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	182	
NEW CROP.		
	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	241	March/09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	207/8	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Oomra, Fair staple	205/6	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	195	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	191/2	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	181 1/2	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Firm.
Estimated Sales ... ... 5,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... nil

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
6·03	5·96	5·70	5·39	5·26
+06	+06	+05	+04	+04
N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	
5·19	5·16	5·13	5·13	
+04	+04	+04	+04	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	53,311	cwts.
Linseed	31,526	,,
Rapeseed	37,955	,,
Gingellyseed	7,438	,,
Poppyseed	23,574	,,
Groundnuts	459	,,
Castorseed	31,557	,,
Rice	169,908	,,
Myrabollams	11,904	,,
Cottonseed	56,568	,,
Mowraseed	2,844	,,
Gram	4,615	,,
Joowar	818	,,
Maize	31	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market has been steadier during the week with rather more enquiry on the part of exporters. Closing quotations are as under in a steady market.

Ready	Rs.	8 8 0	B. T.
September	,,	8 15 0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

Prices have ruled steady throughout the week with a fair demand from exporters. We quote as follows :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9 4 0	B. T.
,, ,, Delhi ...	,,	9 5 0	,,
July ,, ,, ...	,,	9 14 0	R. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat ..	,,	10 6 0	B. T.
,, ,, Cawnpore...	,,	10 3 0	,,

Gingellyseed :—

Rates are firmer as stocks are small, and a small business has been done during the week at and about the following prices:—

Muggy	Rs.	56 0	0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	,,	57 8	0
,, Second erated ...	,,	56 8	0

Poppyseed :—

The market has been firm and business has been done in ready up to Rs. 10-13-0 B. T. The following are closing quotations :—

Ready	Rs.	10 11 0	B. T.
September	,,	11 0 0	R. T.

Castorseed :—

A moderate business has been done at and about Rs. 31-0-0. We quote :—

Ready...	Rs.	31 0	0
October	,,	31 10	0

Cottonseed :—

The market has been steady throughout the week and a fair business has been done for Export. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	25 8	0
July-August	,,	26 0	0

Mowraseed :—

A small business has been done at Rs. 5 6 0 to Rs. 5 4 0 B. T. and the market closes quiet at the latter rate.

Wheat :—

Early in the week the price for White Delhi June-July dropped to Rs. 6-3-6, but the market is since steadier and Rs. 6-5-0 has been paid. At the close we quote :—

White Delhi, June-July ...	Rs.	6 14 6	B. T.
,, ,, September ...	,,	6 3 6	,,
Karachi, June-July ...	,,	5 13 0	
New Crop White Delhi, April-May	,,	5 6 6	B. T.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The market is quiet but steady. Clearances from the bazaar on a very small scale and prices show no improvement. We do not anticipate any improvement in the situation until the prospect of this Season's monsoon are considered satisfactory.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The condition of this market is, if anything, worse and the demand shews no improvement whatever.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The market is exceedingly dull and buyers do not care to do fresh business at the prices asked.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is quiet but prices keep steady.

DHOOTIES :—There is scarcely any change to report this week. The demand is meagre.

METALS.

COPPER continues quiet both at Home and here ; and prices do not show any change. The consumptive demand continues poor and no improvement is expected till we have good rains.

YELLOW METAL is also quiet but prices are well maintained owing to the combination among buyers.

COALS.

Market dull with no enquiry. Sales of burnt coal on the bunder have been made at Rs. 10-8 per ton, the same having been abandoned to underwriter.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	20	0	0	per ton.
Davison's	18	8	0	,,
Yorkshire	18	8	0	,,
Scotch	17	8	0	,,
Desherghur	15	4	0	,,
Seebpore	14	12	0	,,
Lawries' Desherghur ...	15	0	0	,,
Shaw's Anthracite ...	14	12	0	,,
Shaw's Standard ...	14	8	0	,,
Hielger's Anthracite ...	15	0	0	,,
Hielger's Standard ...	14	8	0	,,

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the Market for the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

Burmah Bulk loose Swan Brand ...	Rs.	2 14 0	per unit.
,, new tins ,, ,, ...	Rs.	3 8 0	per pair.
Roumanian Bulk loose Ship Brand ...	Rs.	3 4 0	per unit
,, new tins ,, ,, ...	Rs.	3 14 0	per pair.
Russian Bulk R. Sun Brand ...	Rs.	3 6 0	per unit.
,, new tins R. Sun ,, ...	Rs.	4 0 0	per pair.
Anchor cases	Rs.	4 6 0	per case.

SHARES.

The Share Market is quiet but steady and prices generally have remained unchanged, but in some cases show a decline. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,400. Bank of India's at and about Rs. 64½ and Indian Specie Bank shares at and about Rs. 55. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcok Ashdown's are steady at Rs. 310. Badham Pile's are unchanged at Rs. 126. Bombay Burmah's have advanced to Rs. 9,350. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, Preference shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 161½ to Rs. 162, and ordinary shares at Rs. 152. The Bombay Steam Navigation Coy. Ordinary shares have advanced to Rs. 340 and are quiet at this rate ; while Preference shares are steady at Rs. 270. Central India Mining Co. shares have declined to Rs. 370, Shivrajpur Syndicate to Rs 37. Bamankua Manganese Company's shares are quiet at Rs 9. Marck's have been put through at Rs. 132 and transactions in Port Canning and Land Improvement Company's shares are reported at Rs. 465. Bombay Telephone's are weak at Rs. 34 ; and Treacher's at Rs. 580 X.D. The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company's shares are steady at Rs. 180. The Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited shares, (ten ordinary and one deferred making one lot) are quiet at Rs. 11 discount per shares; and deferred shares (single) have changed hands at Rs. 53 ; and Preference shares (single) at Rs. 5 1/2 discount per share. Thacker's are steady at Rs. 255 X.D. In Mill Companies. Bombay Cotton have improved to Rs. 625 ; Bombay United to Rs. 477½ ; Century Mill shares (new shares) are quiet at Rs. 395 ; Central India's have declined to Rs. 1,755, and Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,330, Currimbhai's are unchanged at Rs. 1,025, Crescent's have changed hands at Rs. 102½, and are quite at this rate. David's have ruled at and about Rs. 370 after touching Rs. 382½. Empress in the earlier part of the weak were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 340, but later on they declined to Rs. 330. Colaba Land and Mill Company shares have declined to Rs. 1,080. Connaught's have changed hands at Rs. 280. Framji Petit's are quiet at Rs. 1,370. Howard and Bullough's are weak at Rs. 495, and Jamshed's at Rs. 170. Kohinoor's are quiet at Rs. 732 1-2. Luxmi Cotton have changed hands at Rs. 1,440. Manekji Petit's, after touching Rs. 3,185, have again dropped to Rs. 3,125 for July Settlement. Morarji's are quiet at Rs 2,960. A good lot of New Great Eastern Coy. Ld. shares is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 190. New City of Bombay have improved to Rs. 675. Phœnix are unchanged at and about Rs. 100. Sholapur's are steady at Rs. 4,400. Standard's are quiet at Rs. 1,140. Press shares are nearly all unchanged with little doing. Sindh and Punjab Cotton Press have advanced to Rs. 4,000. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley are quiet at Rs. 420. Ahmedabad Prantaj are unchanged at Rs. 570. Ahmedabad Dholka's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 102, and Amritsar Patti's have been placed at Rs. 118. The rest are unchanged.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :—

	Rs.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust (due 1967)...	99-14-0
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust (due 1967)	99-8-0
4 per cent. Municipal (due 1946).....	99-8-0
5 per cent. ,, (due 1923).....	115-0-0
5 per cent. ,, (due 1933).....	113-0-0

Latest quotations received on 19th June from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchinsons	83½
Erie	29⅜
Unions	150½
Southern Pref. (American).....	47⅛
Canadian Pacific Railway	164
Grand Trunk 1st Pref	67
Buenos Great Southern Ordy	12⅝
Burma Railway	103½
Nizam's State Railway.....	110½
South Indian Railway (1910).....	105
Southern Punjab Railway	13⅞
Brighton A (Berthas)	83½
Great Northern Defd. (York A)	45½
Great Western (Ord.)	122⅜
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ...	207½
An lo-Malay Rubber Co (fully paid) ...	3⅜
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.)	10
Burnagore Jute Factory	3½
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference)	10½
British Electric Traction Preference.....	4½
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary)	4½
Calcutta Electric Supply	8
Calcutta Trams.....	6
Shell Transport (Ordy.)	£2 6s. 6d.
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ...	91⅛
Chartered of S. Africa	16s. 3d.
Consolidated Goldfields	3⅛
East Rands.....	4
Rand Mines	6
Tanganyikas	3/16
Mysore Gold	4/16
Champion Reefs.....	5s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing).....	1s. 6d.
Goldfields of Dharwar.....	5s.
Hutti (Nizam's)	1½
Hyderabad (Deccan).....	2
Nundydroog	24/-
Anaconda Copper.....	8/8
Rio Tinto (Ordy.)	65½
Johannesburg Consolidated.....	19/-
Lyndhes Gold Corporation	7/16
Croya Brownhill	12s. 9d.
Witwatersrand Deep.....	4½
New Kleinfontein	2/6
Great Boulder Proprietary	27/-

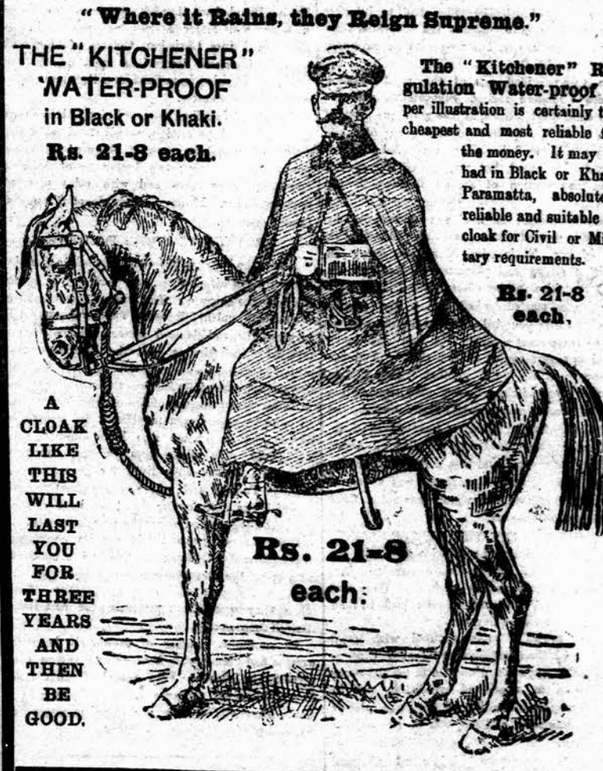
WATER-PROOFS

FOR THE MONSOONS OF 1908.

We guarantee that every water-proof sold by us to be absoluting fresh and new and imported within this last month.

"Where it Rains, they Reign Supreme."

THE "KITCHENER" WATER-PROOF in Black or Khaki.
Rs. 21-8 each.



The "Kitchener" Regulation Water-proof as per illustration is certainly the cheapest and most reliable for the money. It may be had in Black or Khaki Paramatta, absolutely reliable and suitable as cloak for Civil or Military requirements.
Rs. 21-8 each.

A CLOAK LIKE THIS WILL LAST YOU FOR THREE YEARS AND THEN BE GOOD.

Rs. 21-8 each.

MILITARY CLOAKS. Regulation shapes, made from superior Black Paramatta in the Military Regulation shapes with sword Slit. Suitable alike for Civilians or the Military. Price, Rs. 29-8 each.

Servant's, Syce's or Coachman's Waterproofs of every description at reasonable Prices—

The "Clarice" Waterpref, as per above, in shades of Fawn, Grey or Navy Blue. All sizes in stock.
Price, Rs. 8-15 only.

The "Guards" Waterproof, in Navy Blue, Piped Red or Green and with Guilt Buttons. All sizes in stock. Price, Rs. 12-8 only.

MOTORING COATS. Very smart Drab Paramatta Motoring coats. West End of London styles and thoroughly waterproof. Prices, from Rs. 21-8 upwards. Call and see them.

SHOOTING COATS.

Shooting Coats.
Cycling Capes.
Chesterfield Coats.
Railway Coats.
P. W. D. Coats.
Riding Capes.
Poncho Capes.
Waterproof Leggings.
Driving Aprons.
Waterproof Caps.
Waterproof Boots.
Waterproof Goloshes.
Waterproof Umbrellas.

SEND FOR OUR SPECIAL WATERPROOF LIST.

PARRY, SMITH & Co.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
N. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS
A Proven Remedy for all Irregularities.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES IN 216 STYLES TYPE OF THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. No trace of gelatine. Full directions. All chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a luxuriant Growth.

Of Stores, Chemists, and ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden, Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory Carriage Paid, on three days' approval, our Famous Cycle
Model Coventry Flyers
at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Every part British-made throughout, and guaranteed to stand wear and tear as any other make.
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £6
Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Cycles fitted with Hubs and all latest improvements.
Packed and Delivered Free to any part in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.
ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits made. Write at once, enclosing sufficient postage for 5 or 6. Art Catalogues and our Special Offer on Cycle sundries.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 833 LIVERPOOL.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

TOILERS OF THE NIGHT.

How would the Daylight Bill affect Covent Garden? As they already work practically all night there, they could scarcely put forward the clock. To get the best open-air strawberriers pickers rise with the sun. When the sun is hot every touch causes the fruit to "bleed" and spoil. Will the fruit have to be gathered in darkness? That expedient has been tried this year by an enterprising grower of forced strawberries. He had his crop picked one morning by candlelight. The fruit had to be carried two miles to a station then sent twenty miles to be in Convent Garden by 6-30 a. m., and after all he got two shillings a pound for his fruit. Seeing that it had cost him half a crown a pound to grow the strawberries he was within the mark in declaring the venture not worth the candles. Other goods, like tomatoes are picked as late as possible in the day, so that to the last the benefit of the sun may be had. To give more daylight to his patrons the tomato grower would have to pick his tomatoes in the morning and despatch at four o'clock in the afternoon for the next morning's market.

THE SUFFICING ANSWER.

It is safe to say that the old-time Eton which Vice-Provost Bethell knew would fiercely have resisted the earlier-rising scheme. He was invincibly opposed to change. It might be the mildest thing in reality; to him change savoured of revolution, to which he would be no party. Innovations must be resisted at all costs; for the rest, he was the most amiable, good-natured of men. Thus it was because the proposal was unusual that he opposed early morning prayers in the College Chapel, instead of a service at ten. He would have none of it. "You can't have service without a Fellow, and you won't get me out of bed at eight in the morning," he answered, and so settled the whole matter for the rest of his days.

THE POWER OF IMAGINATION.

The latest "miracle" at Lourdes, transforming a bedridden young woman into a healthy pedestrian, is said to have confounded the doctors. If the said doctors be worth their salt they will not have been confounded, whatever imaginative correspondents may say. Doctors know that these "miraculous cures" are no course at all; that the diseases complained of exist only in the imagination of the patient. By a victim of hysteria every inconvenience is suffered and every artifice exhausted in order to play upon the credulity or pity of friends and attendants. The patient is himself or herself among the deluded. A severe emotional shock develops a condition of mind in which the patient imagines a certain physical ailment; only other emotional excitement will dispel the illusion. Two cases in the present writer's experience seem to bear out the statement. One was that of a lady had been confined to her bedroom for twenty years. Her husband suddenly died. She got up and walked, and never again referred to her illness. The second case was that of a Sheffield paralytic. A storm wrecked her house and brought down the room in which she had been for fifteen years. She forgot paralysis, and ran like a deer to a neighbour's house for safety.

CONTRASTS.

That imagination can cure the Emperor Menelik knows, for he has told the world how he heals his subjects by touching proxies sent to him by the sufferers. The West is, however, just as credulous. During an epidemic of cholera a man woke in the middle of the night declaring that he had fallen a victim to the malady. Seizing a bottle of cholera mixture, as he thought, he drank some of it, rubbed the remainder over his body, then fell asleep content. In the morning he found that the bottle which he had drained had contained ink; but the cure was perfect. Set against this the case of a jolly, healthy Dutchman, taken to the Buffalo City Hospital during an outbreak of cholera. All that he needed was treatment for his eyes. As he lay in bed he heard that they had cholera cases in the hospital, and he was seized with a terrible fear. He was very ill during the night, and at noon the doctor hardly recognised him, so changed and drawn had his face become. He was dead by ten o'clock that night—dead of nothing but fright.

TERRITORIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Difficulties are besetting the path of London's Territorials. If Messrs. Sycamore patriotically handicap themselves by extending the holidays of those of their employees who join the force and attend the camp, is it quite certain that their rivals, Messrs. Homebred, will do the same, or vice versa? Again, the natural inclination of all Messrs. Sycamore's Territorials will be to join the same battalion; but their employers, however patriotic they may be, cannot possibly let them all go off together to camp at the same time. Were Messrs. Homebred to try to solve the difficulty by putting pressure on their young men to join different battalions, going to camp at different times, the result would almost certainly be disastrous. Then permanent camps are proposed as a way out of the difficulty, these camps to be filled with a general conglomeration of members of different battalions who happened to be having their holidays at the same time. This would be ruinous to the whole system of battalion training, as well as to esprit de corps. The difficulties are real and great, but the way would be partially smoothed were all employers compelled to let their men join the Territorial Army.

THE OFFICIAL HOST.

We welcome the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that a certain sum is to be set apart by the Government for the organisation of our International hospitality "on some more regular basis." Mr. Lloyd-George is not yet committed to details, which remain to be settled. But the principle enunciated is that for which we pressed in drawing attention to the need of official help and guidance for the stranger within our gates, and in suggesting the establishment of a hospitality bureau. Whether Mr Lloyd-George will see his way the adoption of the latter suggestion we do not know. But we are nowas thes, convinced that it is a sound and feasible plan. It is important, as Mr. George said, that the money should not be spent "in ways that might even make our hospitality ridiculous, or . . . . seem like a provocation." But the wit of men and Governments should be equal to their task, and it is well that a good principle should none, too soon, have been officially recognised.

POISON AND REMEDY IN ONE.

Count Witte, it is said, made Russia drunk by turning the sale of spirits into a Government monopoly and pushing the trade. His successor, the Duma, is trying to undo the evil inaugurated by the Count. It proposes to put a label on every bottle of vodka advising the men who buys it not to do such a foolish thing again. This instantly suggests a means for stopping infantile cigarette smoking in England. Make the sale a Government monopoly, and on every packet put a warning: "Boy, although thou hast bought these cigarettes, yet know thou smokest poison a which destroys thee. Before it is too late, never buy nnother packet —(Signed) Llyod-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer."

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

JOHN MOIR & SON,
PROVISION MANUFACTURERS
OF
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Awarded 13 GOLD MEDALS for Superior Quality.
Purveyors by Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King

ARMY & NAVY RATIONS
In 2 lb. Tins.
COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.
Wholesale Depots BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA
Where large and varied stocks are held for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Managing Agents: SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld
RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

"Sanitas-Okol"
IS the most powerful DISINFECTANT yet discovered, being more than 20 times as strong as pure Carbolic Acid.
Re. 1 Bottle of "Sanitas-Okol" makes 50 gallons of Disinfectant.
1 gallon drum of "Sanitas-Okol" makes from 500 to 1000 gallons, Rs. 5. 8.
5 gallon drum of "Sanitas-Okol" Rs. 22. 8.
"Sanitas Powder" 6 as. and 12 as. per tin.
Samples for trial and literature may be had of the Agents for Bombay.
MESSRS. TOTHILL SHARP & CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

BUSINESS MEN
who realize that time is money should see our
RELIABLE CYCLES.
Our cycles are guaranteed of the best English Workmanship.
SEE OTHERS: BUY OURS.
We charge nothing for advice we give our customers special attention
OUR PRICES ARE LOW,
FROM Rs. 95,
but we offer you superior mounts.
THE SUNBEAM. THE ROYAL INDIAN.
THE RAJAH. THE BROWN.
—A ROYAL FIELD OF SELECTION—
HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
THE MOTOR HOUSE OF INDIA.
35-37 MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

Weakened Vitality
Impoverished Blood

Read what Ayer's Sarsaparilla did for a well-known city missionary, who writes:
"I was for many years a sufferer from boils and other eruptions of a like nature, caused by the impoverished state of my blood. My appetite was poor and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
by observation of the good it had done to others, I began taking it. My appetite improved almost from the first dose; then my general health improved, and now it is excellent. I feel a hundred per cent. stronger, and I attribute this result to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised."
As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.
There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "Ayer's."
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

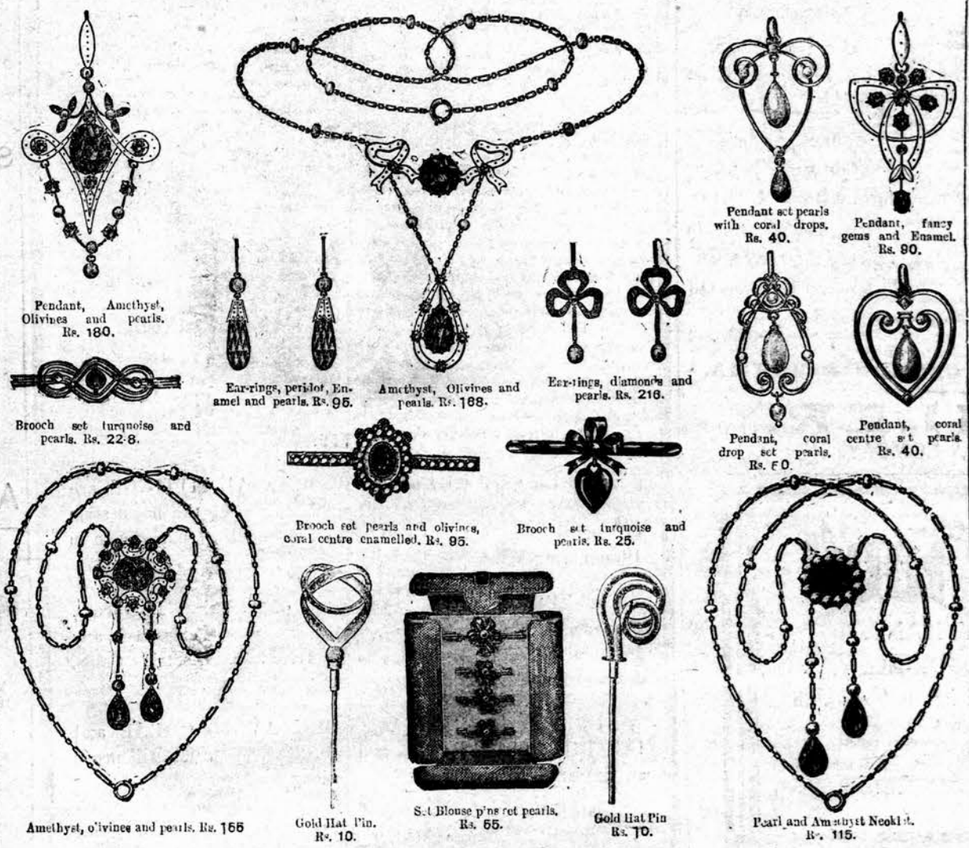
A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.
A. REGINALD & CO.,
40, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY

S. Rose & Co. have a large stock of Violins by good modern makers, well made, carefully finished and of good tone.
VIOLIN STRINGS
The best obtainable, always good and fresh.
VIOLIN MUSIC
Best stock in India.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Of all kinds. You get the best selection and terms at Rose's
FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & Co.
WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS

DAWSON'S BOOTS.

TRADE MARK.
PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED THAT NO BOOTS ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.
We only brand Pucca made goods with our Trade Mark.

BRITISH-MADE BRITISH DESIGNS.


Pendant, Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 180.
Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95.
Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 188.
Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 216.
Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.
Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel. Rs. 90.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.
Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.
Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 60.
Pendant, coral centre set pearls. Rs. 40.
Amethyst, olivines and pearls. Rs. 165
Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.
Set Blouse pins set pearls. Rs. 55.
Gold Hat Pin Rs. 70.
Pearl and Amethyst Necklet. Rs. 115.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

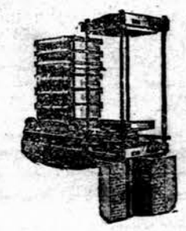
Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.
Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch
You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.
Really wholesome Confectionery
Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay.
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

I had a little husband no bigger than my thumb
I put him in a quart pot and stop'd the mouth with a plum
I gave him Grimault's Syrup to cure his bronchial cold
For everybody tells me it is worth its weight in gold

HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for Consumption, Obstinate Coughs, Colds, and Bronchitis.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES
FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.



EDWIN MILLS & Co.
WORKSOP, England.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,
Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.
THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.

Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market
Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs 10.
Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. 15.
Guaranteed for three Years.

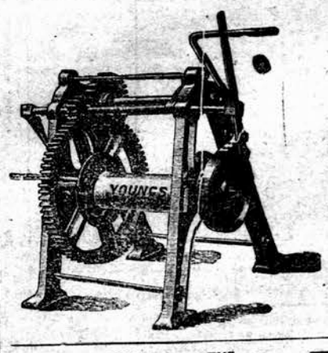
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA

THE KING OF RESTORATIVES!
COLEMAN'S
WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.
Over 8,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.
WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.
"An Ideal Pick-me-up.
Suitable for all Climates."
SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO, LTD., NORWICH, ENG.
AGENTS:
BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathoo & Co., Edulji Bros., Madon and Co., Thompson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Ballguie & Co., G. Atherton & Co., 4 Clive Street, and Kesar Nath Dutt. BANGALORE—J. B. Forster & Co. DELHI—A. Barkat & Co. LAHORE—E. Pioneer & Co. LUCKNOW—Murray & Co. LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary. MADRAS—R. Maclure, and Smith & Co. RANGOON—Rangoon Medical Hall, 68 Merchant Street. COLOMBO—P. T. de Jong & Sons.

MILO FOOD

THE RACE
FOR
THE FOOD
If you want your children to be healthy and strong as of course you do, feed them on "NESTLE'S MILO-MALTED FOOD"—Infants, wholesome and nourishing, and containing only Nutrient necessary to their perfect growth.
Sample and pamphlet free on application to TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.



YOUNGS
RYLAND STREET WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND
HOISTING CRABS
For Hand or Power.
Lifts and Hoists.
Railway Plant.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO 72

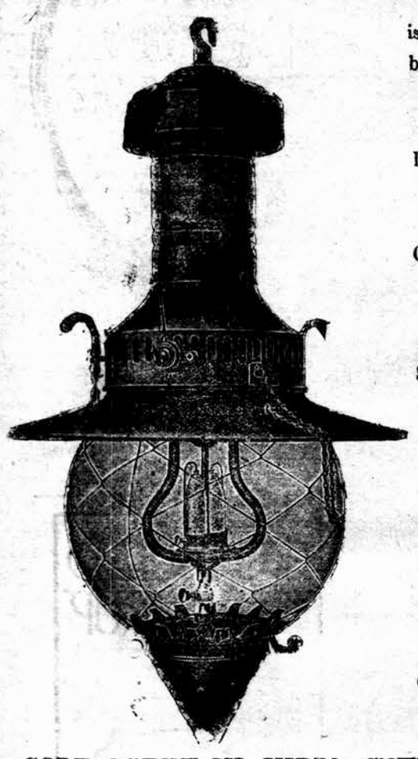
WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and therefore EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.
THE 'EMPIRE' TYPEWRITER.

PRICE, Foolscap Size, 250 Rs.
Some Users: H.M. GOVERNMENT 1,000 Machines.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 900 Machines. &c., &c.
Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

THE

WASHINGTON LIGHT



is the cheapest and most brilliant Light of the day.
Substitute for Electric Arc Light
REQUIRES NO MACHINERY
Burns ORDINARY CHEAP Kerosine Oil
Storm and Rainproof Lamps
of 500 to 1,500 c.p.
Strong and Simple in Construction
EASY TO WORK
Can be quickly fitted up without any difficulty or much expenses.
COST 5 PIES per hour for 1,000 c.p. LIGHT
15 per cent. cheaper in up-keep than any other Compressed Kerosine Oil Lamp.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, CEYLON & BURMA.

A. MAHLER.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth

Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—
Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co,
Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd.
Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co.
Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.

KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.
(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).
Reduced Price, £8 Cash.
CHEAPEST & BEST
Knitting Machine obtainable.
Made at the Company's own British Factory.

VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR FARMING INCOME AT HOME. Write: BGA. Dept., 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have continued myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or for-ign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and oil is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BRITTS Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, **OSLER, LTD.,** CALCUTTA, BOMBAY.

CANADA BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,

BOMBAY.

Electrical Engineers and Manufacturers of Electric Light Fittings.

By appointment to H. E. the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

1355.

OSLER CUT GLASS and ART METAL FITTINGS are of their own Manufacture at Birmingham and of the finest style of British workmanship. 100 years of practical experience in Illuminating Work.

OSLERS have an Expert Staff of Electrical Engineers, Foremen, Mistrees, etc., for carrying out in 1st class style any Installation work. Estimates and advice free. Electric Cable, Accessories, etc., of only the highest quality used.

IN ALL ELECTRICAL WORK AVOID CHEAP and INFERIOR MATERIALS and workmanship which will prove an Expensive Experiment in the long run.

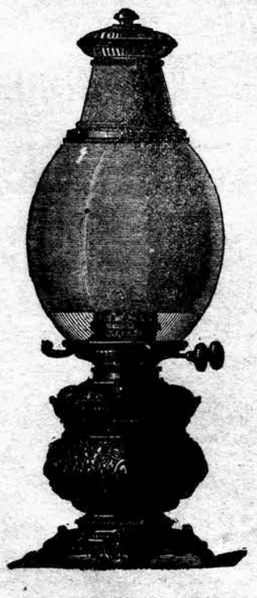
F. & C. OSLER, LTD.,

Hornby Road, **BOMBAY.**

DITMAR'S

LAMPS AND LANTERNS

Are most efficient, economical and reliable, and give every satisfaction in use.



MAKERS
OF THE ONLY RELIABLE
STORM
AND
PUNKAH-PROOF
LAMPS
FOR INDIA.

Novelties in TEA & DINNER, SERVICES, TABLE GLASS WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS & CUTLERY.

Write for New Catalogue (Illustrated) to
THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

AGENT—
A. DE SOUZA
BOMBAY
AND
CALCUTTA.

GRIMBLE'S
MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
GULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES DWN & ABC (5TH EDITIONS).

ICES! ICES!!

COLD AND REFRESHING DRINKS.

* * *

BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER,
ENGLISH SIDE DISHES.

A SPECIALITY.

* * *

PEARSE & CO.'S STEAM BAKERY

Specialities:

WEDDING, BIRTHDAY AND CHRISTENING CAKES,

CHEESE CAKES,
DINNER ROLLS,
PAPRI AND SHREWSBURY BISCUITS,
BAKED TWICE A DAY BREAD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRAD MARK.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG.

Export Agent:
W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON.
GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

BENGER'S FOOD

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition 1883-4.

REGISTERED **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Other Complaints, Wasting Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Remedy with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated, The Appetite increases remarkably. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations:—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

"THE AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR, patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.

Price complete with case Rs. 6,

The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.

As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION TO THE INVENTORS

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians, Admiralty Chart Agents and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

HEAD OFFICES:
67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO (EGYPT),
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. R. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have received hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

Meridian Watch Co.

PRECISION WATCHES
IN METAL, SILVER, AND GOLD CASES
The Leading Watch Co.
IN INDIA.
New Edited Catalogue Free on Application.

Watch Repairing: Department under European Supervision.

G. A. CHARPIE & Co.,
BOMBAY.

A very large pack given away, containing a proof against the ravages of worms
KEATING'S
WORM
TABLETS.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING London.

Published by A. N. TEMBULKAR for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. I. MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 60, Cornhill E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 2, Whitefriar's Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.